

BOMBAY COMMERCE.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1831.

[PRICE RS. 13 PER QUARTER.]

THE Committee of the Bombay Education Society having resolved to dispose of the Piece of Ground situated within the Fort, near to St. Thomas's Church, the site of the old Charity Schools, will receive Tenders for the same from Persons who may wish to purchase it.

The Tenders must specify the rate per square yard which Purchasers are willing to give. The Committee reserves to itself the right of rejecting any offer which may not be deemed satisfactory.

Tenders will be received until the 31st Instant, addressed to "the Secretary of the Bombay Education Society", at the Byculla Schools. The Ground can be seen on application to Mr. BROWN, Sexton of St. Thomas's Church, with whom a plan of it is left.

By Order of the Committee,
T. CARR,
Secretary

Bombay, October, 15th 1831. [110]

EDUCATION.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on separate Terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy; the French Language, and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupil's understanding is constantly ascertained; and the reasoning faculties are exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity. Mr. MCARTHY assures the public, that he spares no exertion to fit his pupils for their entrance into life with credit, and that he pays the strictest attention to their moral conduct, Health and

experience of more than two years improved the situation of the School to every salubrious.

Boarders the general course of instruction varied to suit their views in the additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per month Rs. 38 Youth above that age..... 42 No extra charges but for Books, Stationary and Medicine.

Day scholars in the first mentioned course, per Month, Rs. 15 Breach Candy, October 7th, 1831. [63]

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of JOHN CALDECOTT in our Firm ceases this day. The business hitherto conducted by us, will in future be carried on under the Firm of OWEN AND CO.

OWEN CALDECOTT & CO.
[112] Bombay, 15th October, 1831.

A CARD.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church most respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the public of Bombay, and of the Outstations, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between Mr. THOMAS FERRAR and himself as undertakers was dissolved on the 1st of October, Instant, all persons therefore having any claim upon the said Firm, are requested to prefer the same before the 1st of November next to either of the Parties in order to a settlement.

C. M. begs further to state that he intends to continue the business of undertaker on his own account, in all its branches, vizt. Conducting Funerals, Building Tombs, of Chunam or Byculla Stone, Engraving Inscriptions, on Stone, Marble, or Wood, he can also furnish Marble Slabs of any size.

C. M. pledges himself to conduct the undertaking Business in every department, on a more moderate scale of charge to the Public, than heretofore; and that no exertion shall be wanting to merit and secure the Patronage and Support of the community.

All orders for Funerals, Tombs &c. addressed to Charles Marshall, at St. Thomas's Church will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Bombay, 12th October, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Partnership between THOMAS FERRAR and CHARLES MARSHALL as undertakers was dissolved on the 1st Instant—all persons having claims against the concern are requested to present in their accounts before the 1st of November next; and all Persons indebted to the concern are requested to make Payment of the same.

THOMAS FERRAR,
CHARLES MARSHALL.

Bombay, 14th October, 1831. [84]

T. FERRAR begs respectfully to acquaint the Public that he intends carrying on the Undertaking business recently Conducted by MR. MARSHALL and himself on his own account, and all Commands which may be forwarded to his Furniture Warehouse will be fulfilled with the strictest punctuality and attention.

T. Ferrar will continue to execute as heretofore such Commissions as may be intrusted to him for Tombs, marble slabs or any other article Connected with this branch of his business.

Cardiff Castle, 14th October, 1831. [85]

A CARD.

T. FERRAR will expose for sale at his Warehouse on Monday next the following Goods,--Ladies and Childrens fashionable Tuscan Straw and British Leghorn Hats and Bonnets, Babies Hats and Hoods, Childrens Florentine Dresses, a well selected assortment of lace and Baby linnen, a few fashionable Adelaide Habits, shirts and Cuffs, Childrens Cotton and Lambs wool Socks, Babies Boots, and a small quantity of Superior Gauze and other Flannel, Childrens Books &c.

Also a few very neat dinner Services for 24 persons with a large proportion of Hot water Plates, very elegant China desert Services, and Breakfast Sets all of the latest fashion.

N. B. The above articles are on Commission, Prices moderate and Terms Cash.

Cardiff Castle, 14th October, 1831. [86]

T. FERRAR has also for sale 2 New full sized Billiard Tables with Thurston's Cushions, a small sized Second hand Ditto—all Complete with Balls, Cues &c. a small supply of Superior Billiard Cloth, Sets of English Balls, and a few Portable Patent water closets on the most approved principle.

Cardiff Castle, 14th October, 1831 [87]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it was ordained in the last will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN DE AGURAR bearing date the 20th of June 1828 that all the Bill, and Accounts belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON to which he was Executor should be delivered over to Martin West Esq. the Registrar to the supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay.

The Executrix to the Estate of the said JOHN DE AGURAR having accordingly tendered the said Bills Accounts &c. to Mr. WEST and they having been refused by that Gentleman, Notice is hereby giving that the same are now in her possession and ready to be delivered to such person or persons as may produce legal Authority to receive them.

Bombay, 12th October, 1831. [75]

THE FORTY NINTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY IN THE THIRD CLASS.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of.....	100,000
1 Ditto of.....	35,000
1 Ditto of.....	20,000
1 Ditto of.....	10,000
1 Ditto of.....	6,000
10 Ditto of.....	14,000
20 Ditto of.....	15,000
40 Ditto of.....	14,000
1300 Ditto of.....	143,000

1375 Prizes.....Rupees. 3,57,000
A few Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of FROMMURZE SORABJEE, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rupees 85 each.
Half Ditto..... " 43 "
Quarter Ditto..... " 22 "
One Eighth do..... " 11 "

The Drawing of the Lottery will take place on the 8th November.
Bombay, 15th October, 1831. [91]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHARAJ GOVERDHUNJEE NATH JEE, has contracted with MAMON-DAWOD ABDUL RAIMON and SOOLAMON ABDUL RAIMON, Wanzara, to purchase a BUNGALOW and a small CADJAN SHED, with their grounds situated without the Town Walls, at Koombarwoda near Khuduck, the said properties were formerly purchased from Saker Ullee bin Muzar Ullee and Dadoo Sucker Ullee, if any person or persons having any claims demands, mortgage or inheritable rights, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 15th Octob r, 1831. [64]

જાહેર-ખબર

ખબર-ડીઆથી-આપીએચે

માહારાજ-ગોવર્ધનજી-નાથજી-એક-

બંગલો-તથા-એક-ખલીનુ-નાનકાપડ

ખમીન-શહે-મેમન-દાઉદ-અબદુલ-રેહમાન

તથા-શુભેમાન-અબદુલ-રેહમાન-બંબરા-

પારીથી-વેચાતુ-લેવાનુ-શાહુ-કીધુંકે-એ-શ્રી

ખાહારજોદ-કુમર-વાડામો-ખડક-આગલકે

—એ-મીલકત-અગાઉ-શાહર-અલી-બીન

સુખર-અલી-તથા-દાઉ-શાહર-અલી-પા

શીથી-વેચાતી-લીધેલી-હતી-એ-કુપર-

હરએક-લોક-અગર-લોકોનો-દાવો-અગર

મોગાણુ-અગર-ગીરવી-દાવો-અગર-વારશી

પોચતો-હોએતો-તેનાં-અને-બાં-ફરચે-

તેઓએ-આજથી-દીન ૧૪ ની-સુદતમાં-

ખરીદદારને-ખરે-ફરે-સુદતપદી-ફોજ

નો-દાવો-ફણુલ-ફરશે-નહી-તા-૧૫ મી-

અફરોખર ૧૮૩૧ ક

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RADHABAYEE wife of KESOWJEE ANNUNTAJEE has contracted with TUCKER JETTA VULLANEY to purchase a DWELLING HOUSE with its ground and vacant ground adjoining thereto situate without the Town Walls in Umbercaddy; if any person or persons have any claims, demands, Mortgage, or inheritable rights he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to KESOWJEE ANNUNTAJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom Dated, this 15th day of October, 1831, [6]

જાહેર-ખબર

ખબર-ડીઆથી-આપીએચે

રાધાબાઈ-તે-ફરિયાજી-અનનતાજીની-

ધણીઆણીએ-ધેર-એક-ખમીન-શાહે-

તથા-તેને-સગતી-ખાલી-ખમીનકે-તે-શુધાં

કપર-જેઠા-વલાની-પારીથી-વેચાતુ-લેવાનુ

શાહુ-કીધુંકે-એ-ધેર-શ્રી-ખાહારજોદ-

કુમર-ખાડામો-એ-કુપર-હરએક-લોક-

અગર-લોકોનો-દાવો-અગર-લેહુ-અગર

ગીરવી-દાવો-અગર-વારશી-પોચતો-હોએ

તો-તેનાં-અને-બાં-ફરચે-તેઓએ-આજ

થી-દીન ૧૪ ની-સુદતમાં-ફરિયાજી-અનન

તાજીને-ખરે-ફરે-સુદત-પદી-ફોજનો-દા

વો-ફણુલ-ફરશે-નહી-તા-૧૫ મી-

અફરોખર ૧૮૩૧ ક

THE Revised Tariff of July 1831. Lithographed on English paper, Price Rupees two.

New Bombay Lithographic Office, Apollo Street, 15th October, 1831. [71]

MEAJEE AHMEDBHAY, most respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public at large, that he has received and exposed for sale at his shops very beautiful coloured Fustian for Trowsers, also some coloured, and Straw coloured Gentlemen's, French Kid Gloves.
13th October 1839. [70]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHANDJEE DORABJEE NOW-ROJEENA & BOYEEDHUNNABOYF, widow of late DORABJEE NOWROJEE Bhathana have contracted to dispose off their Dwelling House to JEMSETJEE HEERJEE Bhajewalla situate without the Town walls of Bombay in Chunam Khayter and Assessed No. 16 in the Street of Dhunjee Doongeria, if any person or persons have any Claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right or howsoever, he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the Purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded and the purchase money will be paid.—Dated this 12th October, 1831. [68]

NOTICE is hereby given, that BARTHOLOMEW ROZAR, has contracted to mortgage his Oart and Houses situated near Ardaser Dady's Agary without the FORT to PANDOO RUNG BAPPOOJEE, if any person or persons have any claim thereto, either by mortgage or Inheritance, they are requested to make the same known to the said MORTGAGEE, within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay 15th October, 1831. [67]

NOTICE. The Undersigned having been appointed Commercial Agent of the Travancore Government, will be happy to receive offers, for the purchase of Paper, Cardemons, Teak Timber, Ivory, Wax, &c of Travancore, and to give any information required by intending purchasers. Communications to be addressed as below.

JOHN CALDECOTT.

Commercial Agent of the Travancore Government, Alleppey.

[70]

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. have just received per Deria Beggy, and Tam O'Shanter, investments of Jewellery, Silver plate, & plated Ware, including some Elegant Breakfast sets, both silver and plated; &c &c.

MESSRS. HAMILTON and Co. have also received a Shearwood's new, and exceeding elegant full sized Mahogany Billiard Table, complete with every requisite appurtenance.

Also some of Bathgate's Soda Water.

Bombay, 12 October, 1831. [66]

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Creditors and others interested in the Estate of HORMUSJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, and others trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. that a dividend of the principal part of the assets in the hands of the Trustees is about to be made and will be paid to those entitled to receive the same according to their respective claims at the Office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE, the managing Trustee in Appollo Street, from and after the 15th day of November on their Executing the release prepared for their signatures in respect thereof;

And all Creditors, who have not come in under the deed of Trust, are requested to do so and to receive the said dividend without delay.—Dated this 7th day of October 1831. [113]

WANTED, by a respectable European Female a situation as Servant to any Lady, or Children, proceeding to England. Particulars may be known on Applying to the Courier Office.
[115] Bombay, 15th October, 1831.

R. H. ULLYTHORN, Surgeon, continues to attend private families and Ships in the harbour.
May be consulted from 10 to 4 every day.

Prompt attendance at all hours.

Military Square, 15th Oct. 1831. [116]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Apartments of the House N. 4. Military Square, apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETTJEE, in the Fort.
[114] Bombay, October 15th, 1831.

SPORTING MAGAZINE.

NO XIV. Of the Oriental Sporting Magazine will be published during the 1st week in November, and it is requested that all communications intended for that number be forwarded on or before the 25th instant. [100]

TO BE LET—A delightfully new built upper roomed Airy House with out-houses &c. situated on Breach near the Sea side at the entrance of the old Road towards Malabar Point, and immediate Possession may be had of it, on applying to DOSSABHOY COOVERJEE where the time and Rent can be settled for the same.

[69] *Bombay, 15th October, 1831.*

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 19th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. Will Sell by public Auction about 200 prime Lancashire Hams, sides of Bacon and Pig Cheeks. An Invoice of Pekoe and Powchong Tea in 10 Catty Boxes, several valuable Paintings in Oil and Water Colours in Rich burnished Frames, Manilla Cheroos, Gingham Umbrellas, a variety of Woollen and Cotton Goods, an assortment of office and shop Furniture, Superior pale Sherries, Madeira and French Claret, which they recommend; Chariot Harness, Saddles and Bridles. &c. &c. &c.

At Noon.—A Europe built Barouche, a Grey Saddle Horse, 5 years Old, and a Subaltern's Tent complete the property of an Officer embarking for Europe, with any other Carriages, Horses, &c. that may offer.

[80] *Nesbit Lane, 15th October, 1831.*

ON SATURDAY next, the 22d inst. and the Monday following Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction for the benefit of those concerned the following Piece Goods, landed from the Ship Runnymede, Captain Wildridge from London, being more or less damaged by Mildew, viz.

- 36 Cases of Long Cloth.
- 15 Do. of Madapolams.
- 3 Do. of Cambrics.
- 1 Do. of Striped Mulls.

TERMS.—A deposit of 10 per Cent to be paid when the Lot is knocked Down, and the goods to be paid for and cleared away within three days of the day of Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Goods resold.

[119]

SALE BY AUCTION, on Wednesday the 28th Inst and following day, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale by Public auction the valuable Household Furniture and Property of the late Major HAWKINS Engineers, together with the spacious well built dwelling House situate on the N. W. side of Malabar Hill having a commanding view of the sea known by the name of "Wilderness," with the whole of the ground attached.

The Household property comprizes superb 4—6 and 8. Light Lustres, a valuable assortment of Plate and Plated ware, a splendid dinner service for 48 persons of stone China, richly ornamented Dessert and Breakfast services, Rich cut and Plain Glass ware, Wall shades with Pans and Drops, Rich painted Etruscan vase Lamps, valuable and rare oil Paintings, a variety of real China ornaments, Books Prints &c. particulars of the whole of which will appear in a Catalogue.

The sale of the House and Grounds will take place at 4 o'clock on the first day of sale, the title deeds to the same may be inspected any time upon application to Messrs. F. B. and Co.

The property will be on view from Tuesday the 25th inst.

[76]

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. Have just received by the Vesper the following Wines from the respectable House of Carbonell and Son viz.

1st Growth Claret 45 Rs. per Dozen.

2d Do. 30 ditto.

Port in Quarts. 24 ditto.

Do. Pints. 12 ditto.

Sherry do. Quarts. 26 ditto.

Do. Pints. 14 ditto.

Terms Cash.

[81] *Nesbit Lane, 15th October, 1831*

FRESH SODA WATER.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co. have just received per Tam O'Shanter, a Batch of the above in prime order from Messrs. FRITH GORDON and Co. Calcutta, which they are authorized to sell at Rs. 8 per Dozen.

[82] *Nesbit Lane, 15th October, 1831.*

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—

have just received a small Invoice of very superior Mahogany Tool Chests, completely fitted, also Mathematical and drawing Instruments from Holtzapffel and Co. of London, which they are selling at very moderate prices.

They have also for Sale, the Books mentioned below.

East India Register, corrected to the 25th May last. Rs. 10

Life of Sir Thos. Munro with. 45

A Portrait. 2 vols. 100

Hannah Moores Works 11 vols. 8

Royal Kalendar or Red Book. 8

"The Horse" with a Treatise on draught. 18

[83] *Bombay, 15th October, 1831.*

FOR SALE, a Brace of very High Bred English Greyhounds, and a Bull Terrier Bitch. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

[77]

FOR SALE, the following Periodicals at FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.'s

- The Westminster Review, from No. 1 to 27. 4 Rs. each
- Catechism on Corn Laws. 2
- The Literary Gazette. 4
- Metropolitan. 4
- Blackwoods Magazine. 3

[78]

FOR SALE,—A single Barrel'd Rifle Hair Trigger, by Bond in Case complete, a highly finished single barrel'd gun by Bond in case complete. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

[95]

TO FAMILIES AND OTHERS. EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE, PORCELAIN &c.

ON MONDAY NEXT THE 17TH INSTANT—And following day, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will dispose of by Public Auction in a Godown nearly opposite Mr. WOOLERS, a large and varied assortment of Glass Ware, Porcelain &c. comprising as follows—Splendid 8—6 and 4 Light Lustres, Vase Lamps with plated Rims, Chains and Burners complete, glass bottoms 1st 2d and 3d Sizes, double and single branch Wall Shades, plated mounting's, drops and Pans, spare Shades and Lamps, very rich cut Glass Dessert Services, Quart and Pint Decanters, Muffineers with silver Tops, Elegant Bronze and Chrystal Argand Lamps with Domes, Buggy Lamps, Block Tin Dish Covers, Japan'd Tea Trays and Waiters, very Rich and Elegant complete Dinner and Breakfast Services of Stone China and Porcelain—from Spode and Copeland, Pier Glasses of large and small dimensions in rich gilt Frames, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, double Barrel'd Guns complete in Mahogany Cases, spare articles of Queens Ware, Mugs Jugs &c. and a great variety of other articles, the whole may be viewed from Friday next the 14th Instant, between the Hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

[117] *Nesbit Lane, Oct. 15th 1831.*

SALE BY AUCTION On Tuesday next 18th instant, —BECK AND CO. as usual will hold their public sale and dispose of the following varied collection of Goods vizt. a small Invoice of Piece Goods consisting of fine and coarse Russia Duck, Long Cloths, Muslins, Lenos, Chintzes, Bed Ticks, white and brown Nankeens, Green Curtain Gauze &c. Patent Shot of different No's, Gun Powder in barrels, Blank Books of sizes, a few neat Pictures in frames among which are 8 views of the battle of Waterloo, a few handsome Pier Glasses, Sundry cut and plain Glass Ware, a handsome 6 light chandelier, a few pairs of plated Wall shades and Candlesticks, Sundry Wines and Beer, a variety of useful household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any vehicles or Horses &c. that may offer.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to send BECK AND CO. any Horses of value for public Sale would find it to their advantage to give them intimation thereof on the Friday previous to the sale, in order that the animals, might have the benefit of a notice in the following day's Courier.

[92] *Forbes Street, 15th October, 1831.*

TO LOVERS OF CIGARS.—BECK AND CO. are in daily expectation of receiving direct from Bengal a supply of Cigars from the renowned Vanzandye & Co. which they have reason to believe will turn out superior to any that have heretofore appeared in the Bombay Market, and as the quantity coming is small, early applications are recommended.

[94] *Forbes Street, 15th October, 1831.*

WINE FOR SALE at the Godowns of

DIROM CARTER and Co.

Pale Sherry in Hhds. from Wm. Harper late Harper and Bell, Rs. 350 per hhd.

Pale Sherry from ditto in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.

Pale Sherry from E. Steers in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 20 per doz.

Pale Sherry from Dunbar and Son in 6 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.

Port Wine from Dunbar and Son in 6 doz. Cases, Rs. 20 per doz.

Scharsburch Moselle in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 25 per doz.

Madaira Wine, London Particular from R. Symonds and Co. Rs. 400 per Pipe.

Do. do. do. Rs. 200 per hhd.

Best Hennessy's Cogniac Brandy in 3 doz. Cases, Rs. 12 per doz.

French Cogniac Brandy very choice 1795 in 1 doz., Rs. 12 per doz.

Terms Cash.

[118] *Bombay, 15th October, 1831*

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected up to the 31st July last.

Price, Rupees Three.

[119]

WINES FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.

Madaira Wine, Choice London Particular, from Keirs and Co. per Duke of Roxburgh, in July 1831, at Rs. 650 per pipe, and Rs. 325 per hhd.

Do. Do. from Gordon, Duff, and Co. per Valleyfield, in July 1829, at Rs. 650 per pipe, Rs. 325 per hhd. and Rs. 175 per quarter Cask.

Do. Do. from Murdoch, Yuille, and Co. per Isabella, in September 1823, at Rs. 650 per pipe, and Rs. 325 per hhd.

Do. Do. from ditto per Janet, in October 1820, at Rs. 600 per pipe.

Do. Do. from R. Symonds and Co. per Circassian, in June 1830, at Rs. 400 per pipe, and Rs. 200 per hhd.

Do. Do. London Market from ditto, per ditto, at Rs. 300 per pipe.

Do. Do. London Particular in bottle, Rs. 21 per dozen.

Sherry from G. Hathorn and Co. (brown) in hhd., at Rs. 450 per hhd.

Do. (golden) in six dozen cases at Rs. 24 per hhd.

Do. Do. W. Phelps and Co. in butts, and hhd., at Rs. 450 per butt, and Rupees 225 per hhd.

Do. Do. Hope, Bruce, and Co. in six dozen chests, at Rs. 24 per doz. quarts. and Rs. 13 per dozen Pints.

Do. Do. Mr. David Rankine; in do. do. Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.

Do. Do. Mr. John Jameson, in do. do. Rs. 24 per doz.

Do. Do. Harper and Bell, in do. do. Rupees 24 per doz.

Do. Do. Mr. A. Black, in do. do. Rupees 24 per doz.

Claret from Bruce, Shaw, Hope, and Co. in do. do. 1st growth Rs. 36 per doz. 2d do. Rs. 30 per doz.

Do. Do. Bell, Rannie, and Co. of Leith, in three do. do. Rs. 25 per doz.

Do. Do. B. Phelban, of Bordeaux, in do. do. Rs. 25 per doz.

Do. Do. Destournel, of Bordeaux, in one do. do. Rs. 25 per doz.

Do. Do. different Houses at Bordeaux, St. Julien and Medoc, in one do. do. Rs. 14 at 12 per doz.

Port Wine, Rs. 21 per doz.

Do. Rs. 11 per doz. Pints.

Sercial, in three dozen Chests Rs. 30 per doz. quarts.

Malmsey, in six dozen Chests, Pints, Rupees 16 per doz.

Vin de Grave and Sauterne Rs. 14 per doz. Bucellas Wine, from Harper and Bell in 6 dozen Chests Rs. 27 per doz.

Old Hock, from George Christopher and Sons, in four dozen cases, Rs. 40 per doz.

[111] *Bombay 15th October, 1831.*

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth. Rs. 30 per doz.

Pale Sherry. 26 per doz.

Bucellas. 20 per doz.

Port Wine in quarts. 20 per doz.

Do. do. in pints. 12 per doz.

R. & Co. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

[96]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. A fresh batch of PHELAN'S Superior highly flavoured CLARET, at Rs. 25 per dozen, in cases of three dozen each.

[97] *Bombay, 15th Oct. 1831.*

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. very Superior Sauterne Wine in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 14 per Dozen.

[72] *Bombay, 13th October, 1831*

TO be Let, a Large commodious airy upper roomed House, having a spacious compound, and may be rented either with or without large godowns and stabling complete, situated in Deans Lane opposite Messrs. McGregor and Co. to be entered in immediately; this House commands an excellent view of the Government garden, and is well adapted for families, merchants, or office, may be viewed from 10 till 5: further particulars will be made known on application to DORABJEE RUTTONJEE, Broker, in Cawasjee Patell Street,

[99] *Bombay, 15th October, 1831*

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, with or without the premises which were lately occupied as the General Paymaster's Office; for further particulars, apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort near the Theatre.

[98] *Bombay, 15th Oct. 1831.*

TO BE LET.—That well known and commodious upper roomed dwelling House situated at the Mount, formerly occupied by Captain Seton; well adapted for a Family, and possessing a Stable. Is ready to be entered immediately for particulars apply to AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, at his Office Nesbit Lane.

[89]

TO BE LET.—The House No. 1, in Bake House Lane.

Do. No. 2, in Meadows Street. Apply to CURSJEET JAMSETJEE.

[88] *14th October, 1831.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT MR. JOSEPH FRANCISCO DE JESUS has contracted with a Parsee Merchant to dispose his two following Premises viz. both of which situated within the Fort Walls of Bombay, viz. a House with its appurtenances situated at Meadows Street Assessed under No. 27, and another House situate at Military Square Assessed under No. 6. any person or persons having any claims or demands against the said Premises either by way of Sale, Mortgage, or Inheritable right, he, she, or they are to make known the same specially to PESTONJEE MANICKJEE at the Office of E. C. MORGAN, Esq. Solicitor within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated, 15th October, 1831. [93]

AVIZO.

QUE O Senhor Joze Francisco de Jesus ha e do contratado com um Parsee Mercador a venda das suas Casas, ambas Sitas dentro da Cidade de Bombay, Vizt. uma com todos seus pertences esta na Medow Street—No. 27 e outra em Military Square—No. 6.—Toda pessoa ou pessoas que tiverem clama ou autoridade n'eilas, por direito de venda, hipoteca, on heranca, avizarao do mesmo especialmente a Pestonjee Mana kjee na officina de E. C. MORGAN Esquire, Solicitador, em 14 dias dez de esta data, e quando nao ficarao preclusos do mesmo ao depois. — 15 de Outubro, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT UDOOL KURREEM HYDERALLY Having disposed of a House, belonging to his father, situated at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, if any persons having any Claims or Demands way of Mortgage, Inheritable right or otherwise he, she, or they are requested to known by a written notice of the Honourable Supreme Court's Attorney to BOMAJEE RUSTOMJEE Cayrawalla with the Fort at or near the Lady's within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 14th October, 1831. [120]

Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine fast sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, William Wilson, Commander, will positively sail about 10th November.

Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE STEUART AND CO. Rampart Row, 15th Oct. 1831. [105]

For Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope.

The fast sailing well armed Ship **LORD AMHERST** 600 tons Burthen, JOHN HICKS, R. N. Commander, will sail on the 25th of November carries a Surgeon, and is expressly fitted up for Passengers; Plans of her Cabin may be had and further particulars known by applying to Captain HICKS at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co.

[108] *Bombay, 15th October, 1831.*

For Freight and Passage, to London.

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander,

of 650 tons, was to leave Portsmouth on 5th July, may be expected here early next month and will positively sail on the 15th December. The Raffles has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries, the same as an Indianman—and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Co. [109] *Bombay, October, 15th, 1831.*

For Freight, or Passage to London.

The fine Ship "LONACH," of 400 Tons, W. H. DRISCOLL, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above port on the 10th Proximo, calling off the Malabar Coast for passengers.—Apply to Captain Driscoll, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. where plans of the Cabin may be had. [106] *Bombay, 15th Oct.*

For Passage to London.

The fine Ship **VESPER** Burthen 310 Tons **DAVID BROWN**, Commander, having a full Cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 30th instant; apply to the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs. **REMITON** and Co. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

[107] **Bombay, 15th October, 1831.**

For Passage to Calcutta.

The fine Barque "**Resource**" Burthen 240 Tons or thereabouts, **C. C. Clarke** Commander, will sail to the above Port positively on the 20th instant, for particulars apply to **AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY** at his Office Nesbit Lane.

[90] **Bombay, 15th October, 1831.**

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 4th October, 1831.

No. 368 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—
Major J. D. Crozier, of the 22d. Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops at Hursale from the 6th ultimo.

No. 369 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Indents for the Issue and Receipt of Stores upon the Ordnance and Store Departments be, from the 1st of November next, furnished in duplicate.

Bombay Castle, 5th October, 1831.

No. 370 of 1831.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Captain R. Pougat of the Engineers, under date the 26th. February last, for the recovery of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 371 of 1831.—An Order by Colonel H. Thomas C. B. dated the 7th ultimo, assuming Command of the Southern Division of the Army, and appointing Captain G. Bolton of his Majesty's 20th. Regiment to command the Station of Belgium, is confirmed, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 372 of 1831.—The following adjustment of Rank and promotions are made:—

Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Lieutenant Colonel E. Pearson to take rank, vice Morison retired.—Date of Rank, 26th February 1830.

Lieutenant Colonel Shirreff to take rank, vice Hough promoted.—Date of Rank, 7th April, 1831.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Dunsterville to take rank, vice Campbell deceased.—Date of Rank, 6th July 1830.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Barnwall to take rank, vice Ballantine promoted.—Date of rank, 15th December, 1830.

Lieutenant Colonel P. W. Pedlar, having retired on the 24th May 1829, prior to his promotion on the 7th September 1831, his Commission of Lieutenant Colonel, to be cancelled and Senior Major W. H. Sykes to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Whitehill deceased.—Date of Rank, 10th June 1831.

Promotion.

Senior Major R. W. Fleming to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Willis promoted.—Date of Rank, 7th September 1831.

Left Wing European Regiment.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Major J. Little, Captain A. P. Hockin and Lieutenant G. F. Sympton to take rank in succession to Shirreff promoted.—Date of Rank, 7th July 1830.

Ensign R. H. Young (rank from the 8th July 1830 to be cancelled) to take rank from the 17th July 1830, vice Sympton promoted.

Promotion.

Ensign D. Outley to be Lieutenant, vice Pulchert promoted.—Date of Rank, 26th. July 1831.

Ensign J. B. Seton to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson dismissed the Service by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.—Date of Rank, 19th August 1831.

Ensign G. J. D. Milne to take rank from the 26th. July 1831, and to be posted to the Left Wing of the European Regiment, vice Outley promoted.

Senior Cadet R. Phillips to be Ensign from the 14th August 1831, and posted to the Left Wing of the European Regiment, vice Seton promoted.

1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Major A. Morse, and Captain T. Donnelly to take rank, in succession to Dunsterville promoted.—Date of Rank, 10th July 1830.

Lieutenant B. H. Crockett, admitted on the effective strength from the 8th July 1830, vice Donnelly promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.**Promotions.**

Captain S. Long to be Major, and Lieutenant Dowell to be Captain, in succession to Long promoted.—Date of Rank, 7th September 1831.

Supernumerary Lieutenant E. Whichelo to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 7th. September 1831, vice Dowell promoted.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Major C. Davies and Captain W. Ward to take rank in succession to Pearson promoted.—Date of Rank, 26th February 1830.

Lieutenant H. S. Watkins, admitted on the effective strength from the 26th February 1830, vice Ward promoted.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.**Promotions.**

Captain A. B. Campbell to be Major, and Lieutenant F. H. Billamore to be Captain, in succession to Sykes promoted.—Date of Rank 10th July 1831.

Supernumerary Lieutenant G. H. Leaviss to be admitted on the effective strength from the 10th July 1831, vice Billamore promoted.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Senior Cadet H. Price to be Ensign from the 19th July 1831, and posted to the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Westbrook promoted.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

A. Grafton, and Captain H. C. Teasdale rank in succession to Pedlar retired.—Date of Rank, 25th May 1829.

Promotions.

J. W. Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice Grafton promoted.—Date of Rank 25th May 1829.

Henry Rudd to be Ensign from the 25th May 1829, and posted to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Cunningham promoted.

effective strength from the 2d May 1830, vice Tollemache deceased.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.**Adjustment of Rank.**

Major M. Soppitt and Captain G. Smith to take rank, in succession to Barnwall promoted.—Date of Rank, 15th Dec. 1830.

Lieutenant G. Wilson, admitted on the effective strength from the 15th December 1830, vice Smith promoted.

Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1831.

No. 373 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract from a Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Supreme Government, No. 20 of 1830, dated 2d. March, be published in General Orders.

29 to 31, With reference to Paras.

15 and 16, Dispatch 8th of April 1829, forward a Letter from the Clothing Board, showing the serious injury which will result to Colonels of Regiments by the Off-Reckoning Fund being charged with the provision of Breast Plates; Government concur in thinking that the Fund should be relieved from this charge.

Para: 32. In compliance with the representations made to us in these Paragraphs, we consent that Breast Plates shall be hereafter supplied to the Troops at the Public Expence.

No. 374 of 1831.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. Long to act as Adjutant to the 22d. Regiment Native Infantry, from the 15th. ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Hale on Sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1831.

No. 375 of 1831.—Supernumerary Lieutenant N. H. Thornbury of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted on the effective strength from the 26th September 1831, vice Lawrence deceased.

Bombay Castle, 8th October, 1831.

No. 376 of 1831.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of dispatches received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 13th April 1831. No. 27.

Para. 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment:—

Captain Ralph Sillar,

Lieutenant George B. Lloyd.

2nd. We have permitted Captain Christopher Newport, belonging to your Establishment, to remain in this Country for the further period of six months.

Letter dated 22nd April 1831, No. 21.

Para. 2nd. Mr. Apothecary James F. Dodd, late of your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Company's Service on Lord Clive's Fund from the 13th July 1830.

Letter dated 4th May 1831, No. 24.

Para. 1st. We have permitted Captain Robert Dawson to return to his duty on your Establishment, in June next.

2nd. Assistant Surgeon B. Phillipson of your Establishment, has been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period of three months.

Letter dated 22nd April 1831, No. 21.

Para. 2nd. Mr. Apothecary James F. Dodd, late of your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Company's Service on Lord Clive's Fund from the 13th July 1830.

Letter dated 4th May 1831, No. 24.

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August 1830 and the G. O. 27th March 1827, must invariably be distinctly shown in the Indent, in order that the attention of the Officer who Sanctions the same, may be particularly directed thereto.

The responsibility of the requisitions for the established Carriage, rests with the Indenting and Staff Officers counter-signing the Indents, it being their particular duty to frame and check them in conformity to the Regulations; but when a Staff Officer is not available, the responsibility of the Indents must rest with the requisitioner.

Extra demands being admitted or rejected by the Sanctioning Officer, as he may deem them proper or otherwise, he is held more immediately accountable for them; but the Regimental Officers who prefer and Countersign the Indent, and the Countersigning Staff Officers who submit it for sanction, are also responsible that the necessity for the demand is clearly and truly stated, and that it is not contrary to usage or the spirit of the Regulations.

Besides the above Checks that of the Superintending Surgeon, as prescribed by existing Regulations to the separate Indents preferred by the Medical Officers on account of the Sick. It is his peculiar province to make arrangements under this head, and he is held equally responsible with the other Officers for those Indents which he may prefer or countersign.

It is the duty however of the Commissariat Officers, on this as on all occasions, to point out, as often as it may come under their notice, demands on them not sanctioned by the Regulations or usage of the service, before complying with the same.

Indents are to afford the fullest information in respect to the particular purposes for which Carriage is required, those for extra Sick Carriage should show the number of the Sick who are allowed to proceed with Corps on the march—and to the requisitions for Carriage of Hospital Stores of European Troops a List of such Stores must be annexed. A fixed number of Coolies is allowed by the Regulations for the conveyance of Medicines, and this expensive description of Carriage is not to be employed for other stores, except it shall be absolutely necessary.

Indents and Marching States are to be prepared on the principle observed in the following Forms.

DATE OF AUTHORITY.	DATE OF SANCTION OR REMARKS.
1830.	1830.
For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)	For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)
For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)	For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)
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For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)	For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)
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For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European Regiment.)	For the purpose of providing Water on the march for the Superintending the above (allowed only for the full number of Packanimals of a complete European

misrepresentations and the most barefaced falsehoods, it is astonishing how any one could for a moment give the least credit to the account given in it of Captain Betham's case. The Editor of the Gazette, however, has thought proper to believe it, though it is evidently derived from no other source than Captain Betham's own memorial and the scandalous conclusions drawn from it by a writer totally unacquainted with the circumstances of the case. But, notwithstanding such obvious considerations, the Editor presumes to remark—"It appears surprising to us (!!) that Sir Charles Malcolm, after charges have once been preferred against him, should rest satisfied until they had been enquired into, and publicly refuted, as he must be aware that until that be done, the *onus* of them, however heavy it may be, and however unjust, rests with him in the opinion of the public." To make sense of a sentence so strangely expressed is out of the question. But it seems that the sapient Editor cannot have even read the account to which he chooses to pin his faith; for he would have there seen that though Captain Betham is very anxious to prefer Charges against the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, no competent authority has yet received them. Consequently as yet the said charges are merely *in nubibus*, and neither Sir Charles Malcolm nor the public know any thing at all about them. How, also, any person is to defend himself against an accusation until it assumes a substantive shape and he becomes acquainted with it I must leave the Editor of the Gazette to explain.

I remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GNARUS.

BOMBAY,
13th October, 1831.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier,

SIR,
It was with great surprise and regret that I observed an extract from the weekly Dispatch dated 19th June in the Bombay Gazette relating to the Copy of a document sent from this Country as a petition to the House of Commons from the Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahometans and Jews. Natives of the British Possession in India, on the grievances they suffer under the administration of Government as at present constituted in that part of the world, the remedy for those grievances and the rights and advantages to which they aspire and claim, from the humane and prudent consideration of our Government.

I say with great surprise and regret, as I could scarcely imagine for a moment that any person or body of persons, could be found capable of embodying such direct falsehoods and misrepresentations; with regret that those falsehoods should be promulgated in England, which might occasion people who were unable or unwilling to sift the truth of the subject, to imagine that we were the most cruel hearted rulers that England could boast of, and that the people who submitted to such gross misrule, must be tenfold worse than their obdurate and oppressive masters. "The Petitioners complain, that the administration of Justice on a System at all adapted to their feelings is confined to the 3 Presidencies and that beyond them, throughout the whole interior of the Country, it is grossly neglected or perverted."

The style and tenor alone of this flaming Paragraph, ought to be sufficient to strike conviction of its falsehood into the minds of the most indifferent on the subject of Indian affairs.

We are all aware Mr. Editor that it is one thing to accuse, but another to prove, most people generally speaking are fonder of detracting from, than adding to the virtues of their neighbours and from this evil propensity of our nature alone, can I imagine the praise made in favour of the Supreme at the expense of the Native Courts to have had its origin.

I cannot suppose that the petition speaks the opinion of the great mass of people it would lead us to imagine, I should rather say that it was drafted out for a few unsatisfied men by some needy and crafty adventurer to meet his own sinister views.

What can induce the Natives to be so mightily pleased, as they state, with the Supreme and so adverse to the Native Courts? Is it that in the former if by being allowed to sit on Juries and looking wise, (when a speech, delivered by his Lordship from the Bench) that they imagine additional importance and respect is attached to their characters? Or do they flatter themselves that the unintelligible Law terms by which their various suits are so prettily garnished will overbalance (in many cases) the glaring deficiency in the honesty of their demands.

The above reason may have some effect on weak and uneducated minds, but in that case it would be a perfect matter of indifference how long they hugged themselves in their fancied security from the injustice and oppression of the Native Courts.

Yours Obediently,
A LOWER OF JUSTICE.
Guzerat, Oct. 8th 1831.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—15th Oct. 1831.	
Saturday	7 05
Sunday	8 08
Monday	9 00
Tuesday	9 44
Wednesday	10 24
Thursday	11 59
Friday	01 36

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight at 1 1/2
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca. Rs.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras do.
Remittable Loan 145 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca do.
5 per Cent Loan of 1822 23
according to the period of
discharge. 107 at 116 } Ditto.
Do. of 1825 26 }
Do. of 1829 30 }

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.
Capt. Brough, Queen's Royal's from Poonah.
Assist. Surg. Malcolmson, 20th Regt. N. I. from Hur-
sole.
Capt. Taylor, H. M. 20th Regt. from Belgaum.
Lieut. Horne, ditto from ditto.
Ensign Welch, ditto from ditto.
Major H. W. Havelock, H. M. 4th Lt. Drs. from
Poonah.
Lieut. Col. T. Vailant, H. M. 40th Regt. from
ditto.
Ensign A. D. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. from
Rajpote.
Assist. Surg. B. Rooke, ditto ditto from do.
Ensign Leavell, 23d Regt. N. I. from Baroda.
Ensign T. R. Morse, ditto ditto from ditto.
Lieut. James Carr, Paymaster of Pensioners from
Dapoolie.
DEPARTURES.
Lieut. Conyngham, 1st Cavalry to Sholapoor.
Major R. Sutherland, 13th Regt. N. I. to Da-
poolie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.
At Poonah on the morning of Saturday the 8th Inst.
the Lady of James Taylor, Esq. H. C. C. S. of a
Son.
In Rampart-Row on the 9th Inst. the Lady of H. P.
Hadow Esq. of a Son.
MARRIAGE.
On the 13th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by
the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, Captain Francis Farrell, 6th
Regt. Native Infantry to Caroline Anne, second
Daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq. of Wilts.
DEATH.
At Poonah on the 25th Sept. Eliza, wife of G. W.
Anderson Esq. Civil Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.
October 10th, The Hon'ble Company's Brig of
War Tigris, Lieut. R. Lowe, in Charge from Bassa-
dore, 19th Sept. 1831.
11th Barque Resource, Chas. C. Clark Master from
Persian Gulph, Bussorah, 15th August, Bushire 17th
Sept. and Musat 30th Sept.
Passengers.—Four Natives and four Syces in charge
of horses.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 9th, The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War
Elphinstone, William Rose Esq. Commander, to the
Malabar Coast.
Do. French Ship France F. Lartigue Master, to the
Malabar Coast.
Passenger.—Lieut. Moor, Madras Army.
10th, The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. H. St.
Amour in Charge to Bancote.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.
FREE TRADERS.—Minerva, Vesper, Lord Amherst
Loach, and Royal George.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maachorn
Dadaly, Discovery, Eliza Tam O'Shanter and
Resource.
ARAB.—Fazrabany, Seena Futta, Munsoory, and
Puttaz Eslam.
HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Schooner.—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Brig of War.—Tigris.
PORTUGUESE BRIG.—Aurelia.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
AMERICAN.—Nereus.
FRENCH.—La Cherie.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to inform M. A. T. that the play upon
the word *puisne* is as old as the hills.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1831.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay
Auxiliary Bible Society, we understand, was held
in the body of St. Thomas's Church on Tuesday
last the 11th instant; and that among other
visitors, several ladies favoured the meeting
with their attendance.

A Report was read containing several interest-
ing communications from the Missions con-
nected with the Society, after which the Revd.
Mr. Wilson in a very interesting speech com-
municated a good deal of intelligence respecting
the circulation of the scriptures, their effects
on the minds of the natives, and the various
opinions they entertain concerning them. The
report, will as usual, be published; and it is
to be hoped that it will be found to contain
information which will induce the public
to increase their support, and to aid in
extending the operations of the society.

We have heard several rumours of intelligence
from England having been received via Persia,
by the arrival of the Tigris, but after a
good deal of inquiry have been unable to obtain
any thing that can be relied on as authentic.
A report has been brought, we understand,
that the Reform Bill passed the house of Com-
mons by a majority of 130, and that Ministers
had been subsequently defeated in the Lords.
We imagine however, that it probably origin-
ates from the anticipations on the subject
having, as often occurs, been stated as matters
of fact, for it is hardly possible we conceive,
that the bill could have been hurried through
the lower House with sufficient rapidity to
allow of the information being true.

We have heard since the arrival of the
Tigris, that there is no doubt of letters and
papers having been received in Persia from

St. Petersburg announcing the death of
Marshall Diebitsch and of the Grand Duke
Constantine, both of whom fell victims to the
Cholera. The disease had found its way to
St. Petersburg, Riga, and Dantzic, and was
committing dreadful ravages in both the
Polish and Russian armies. We have been
able to learn nothing respecting the state of the
war between those two parties, but it is probable
that things have remained in very much the
same condition that they were by the last
accounts.

The Tigris brings most melancholy accounts
of the Plague in Persia. At Tabreez, and
throughout the whole country, as far as Telran
on the one side, and Hamadan and Bagdad
on the other, it continued to rage with unabated
vigor.

We have been able to gain but little infor-
mation of a political nature respecting the
affairs of Persia. The last accounts state that
the Shah was encamped on a plain to the
southward of Ispahan near the frontiers of the
province of Fars. His Majesty it appears
had been extorting large sums of money from
the Prince of Sheeraz by threatening him with
a visit from Abbas Meerza (who is still at
Kerman,) should he refuse to disgorge the
arrears due from the revenues of the province
of Fars.

Abbas Meerza still talked of proceeding to
Khorassan with his army, and spoke even of
going to Kandahar, where he expects to find
a large party in his favor; but, it was gener-
ally supposed that the hazardous nature of
his expedition and the want of money, would
compel him to relinquish the undertaking. We
understand that the Prince is still accompanied
by an officer of Engineers and a Civil employe
in the Russian service.

We beg to turn the attention of our readers,
to a letter we have published in to-day's paper
respecting the article upon Captain Betham's
case, republished in last Wednesday's Gazette
from the East India Magazine.

It must have been evident to every body who
read that production, that it was drawn up
in a manner well calculated to impose upon the
credulity of readers at home, who of course
knew no more of the transaction it relates to,
than the writer was pleased to communicate. But
it is a matter of no small surprise to find
an individual supposing that the community
here, with a general knowledge of the facts
as well as of the persons directly and indirectly
implicated by the statement, could be influen-
ced in the slightest degree by what it contains.
Yet strange and ill judged as it may seem, we
find our cotemporary doing not only this, but
hoping to give additional weight to the subject
by adding some remarks which, whether they
be his own or those of another, are evidently
the offspring of nothing but malevolence.

Our correspondent Guaras by means of a few
facts, has refuted in the most satisfactory
manner some of the principal allegations
in the article from the Magazine, and has
clearly shown what reliance may be placed
upon the rest; besides which, he has inflicted
a gentle castigation upon the commentator
in the Gazette which we trust, if he be prudent,
will induce him in future to keep his illi-
nated remarks to himself.

CALCUTTA.

By the arrival of the *Fenelon*, from Boston
the 18th of May, we have received American
Papers, which afford us further particulars on
the subject of the resignation of President
Jackson's Cabinet Council. The correspond-
ence between the President and the Secreta-
ries of the Treasury and the Navy, we have
inserted in another column. The correspond-
ence, relative to the resignation of Mr. Van
Buren, the Secretary of State, we published
several weeks ago. As in the Government of
the United States, the President is responsible
for his own acts, and no measure can be con-
sidered *ministerial* in the sense in which they
are understood in Parliament, a change in the
American Cabinet Council, cannot be consid-
ered a matter of very great importance. The
check which one department of the Govern-
ment has upon another, operates to produce in
the final enactments of the whole, the effect of
unity and decision, and either excludes the
possibility of one branch of the national legis-
lature from over-shooting and over-shadowing
that of another. One, or the whole number of
the Secretaries, therefore, may resign Office,
at any time, and the vacancy be filled up by
the President, without affecting the proceedings
or character of the Legislature. The cause,
which seems to have led to the resignation in
the present instance, at least in one respect, had
reference to the approaching election of Presi-
dent and Vice President. The President, there-
fore, very justly observes, in his letter to the
Secretary of the Treasury, that he "considered
fully the reason offered," and under the circum-

stances in which he found himself placed, he
"could not but perceive the propriety of select-
ing a cabinet composed of entirely new mate-
rials, and being calculated in this respect at
least, to command public confidence, and sat-
isfy public opinion."—This is as it should be.
Aman under the expectation or hope of attain-
ing one of the highest offices in the gift of the
people, ought not to be allowed to throw any
other weight, in his favor, into the scale than
personal merit.—*Ben. Hur. Sept. 26.*

THE NAVY.

We have been politely furnished from the Na-
vy Department, with the following correspond-
ence, respecting the supply so courteously and
so promptly afforded to one of our ships of war,
by an officer of high authority under the Gov-
ernor of the important fortress of Gibralt-
tar.

It was but a short time since that we had to
record the thanks of the British Board of Ad-
miralty to one of our own officers for the assis-
tance rendered by him to one of their vessels in
distress, by extricating her from the rocks upon
which she had struck; and it is indeed gratifying
to observe these interchanges of good offices
between two nations, allied as well in blood as
in a similarity of language, and a community of
interests.—*Telegraph.*

GIBRALTAR, 16th Jan. 1831.

SIR: I take leave to acquaint you that the
United States' sloop of war the Boston, Capt.
Storer, now laying in the bay of Gibraltar, hav-
ing lost three of her anchors within the last
forty-eight hours, is considered by her Comm-
ander to be in a very critical situation, and I have
most respectfully solicited that she be furnished
with other Anchors from the King's Arsenal,
as I have failed, after every possible exertion,
to procure them at private sale.

I have the honor to be, with high considera-
tions, your Excellency's most obedient.

A. P. HAYNE, U. S. Navy Agent.

To his Excellency, Gen. SIR GEORGE DON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, 16th Jan. 1831.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your
letter of this day's date, and beg leave to ac-
quaint you that I have not lost a moment in in-
forming the naval officer in charge of his Majes-
ty's Dock Yard here, of the loss of anchors which
the United States' sloop of war has unfortunately
sustained, and in requesting that Capt. Storer
may be immediately supplied with such as may
be necessary from the Dock Yard.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most humble
servant.

GEO. DON,
Gen. and Lieut. Governor.
Col. J. P. HAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

GIBRALTAR, 17th Jan. 1831.

SIR: I have just had the honor to receive
your very kind and friendly note.
I should do injustice to my own feeling
but still greater injustice to the very fran-
and prompt conduct exhibited by your Ex-
cellency on the present occasion, if I
not return you my most unfeigned thanks
having extended relief and protection to
the late storm to the United States' sloop
war the Boston, now riding at anchor in the
bay of Gibraltar, You have saved the ship.
The act itself, but especially the manner in
which it was conferred, calls for the expres-
sion of my warmest gratitude.

I have the honor to be, with high consid-
eration and great respect your obedient,

A. P. HAYNE, U. S. N. Agt.

To his Excellency, Gen. Sir George Don, Gov.
and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, 17th Jan. 1831.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your
letter of this day's date, and feel extremely
happy to find that the anchors supplied from
his Majesty's Dock Yard to the United States'
sloop of war Boston, have been the means of
placing that vessel in safety.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most
obedient humble servant.

GEO. DON,
Gov. and Lt. G.
Col. HAYNE, &c. &c. &c.

A few days ago, we introduced "The Canton
Miscellany" to the notice of our Readers. The
following lines are from the same work. We give
them a place on account of their liveliness and
local ideas—and not because we consider them
as the best poetical effusion in the work.

A WRITER'S FAREWELL TO CHINA.

Farewell to Canton,
Farewell to Macao,
In joy and in gladness we part;
In truth may I say,
That I hallow the day,
When thy shores from my sight shall depart.

With pain I review
Those hours, which ne'er flew,
But passed sluggishly on to their close;
When each glowing morn,
But laughed me to scorn,
As a source of Ennui when it rose.

Up hills and down dales,
Where brown Granite prevails,
And where verdure scarce dares to appear;
I've roamed o'er and o'er,
Have declared them a bore,
Thro' the best seven months of the year.

If a Sail come in sight,
I am roused with delight,
At an object of novel sensation;
I inhale the brief news,
Return then to muse,
On a life of excessive

'Tis a wearisome thing,
Like a horse in a ring,
To pace, day by day, the same round;
To see the same boat,
The same hat and coat,
The same face, on the very same ground,

Let us now change the scene,
Let us quit the serene,
And adjourn to the precincts of town;
Where engaged in a Square,
We're exposed to the stare,
Of each under-bred Northern-bred Clown.

Where the atmosphere's hue
Is brown or dark blue,
Where the streets are all dismal and dark;
Where I wend my brief way,
To the desk, and all day
Enact the full part of a Clerk.

A Tea-weighing calls,
Or perhaps, "Office Balls,"
Or the Diary, Ledger, or Journal;
(Not that Leger's gay page,
Which all heads does engage,
With profit or losses infernal.)

At the close of the day,
In a Garden to stray,
Or to pace in the front of the Quay;
Where a man thinks he's wise,
If he knows but the price
Of Patna, Benares, Sycee.

Farewell to Tea Scales,
To Dollars and Tales,
To Congo, Souchong and Bohea;
To Macao's Rocks and Caves,
To her numerous Graves;
And now for a long voyage at Sea.

Gouv. Gaz. Sept. 26. B.

EUROPE.

COURT.

The birthday of the King was celebrated at court on Saturday by the most splendid drawing-room of the present reign. From half past twelve till half-past four the carriages were setting down and as long a period was occupied in taking up. There were nearly three thousand persons in the drawing-room in the course of the day. The yeoman guard wore coronation dresses. The bands of three regiments, in state uniforms, attended. Cavalry, infantry, and police in full dress, occupied the avenues to the palace. The state pages wore scarlet and gold uniforms. Members of orders wore their collars, and the whole arrangements were on the most extensive scale, and of the most splendid kind. The members of the Royal family, the foreign ambassadors, the archbishops and bishops, with their congratulatory addresses, were followed by the gentlemen, which were unusually numerous. Members of the royal family were entertained at dinner by the King and Queen after the court. The dresses of the Queen were of tissue, richly ornamented with diamonds on the body, and with a wreath of flowers on the skirt. The train was of tissue, lined with white satin, and richly trimmed with head-dress, feathers, and a splendid and tiara. The dresses were all most splendid. To our brief notice of the court, illuminations, and the other honours of the day, in our second edition of last week, it is unnecessary to add more than the fact that the illumination was more splendid and general than on any like occasion. The west end of the town, the club-houses and the streets, so dark on the reform illumination were gorgeous in their elaborate and expensive display of light and loyalty on the present occasion. We are happy to add that no windows were broken, although we were assured lately that no illumination ever took place, unaccompanied by that demonstration. The cabinet met on Sunday, and continued its deliberations until six o'clock, when the congress of plenipotentiaries held a sitting of two hours. The Duchess of Saxe Weimar with her six children, occupy at Windsor the whole of the apartments usually occupied by visitors. The invited guests during the Ascot races will, therefore, be accommodated in the Duchesse of Gloucester's suite of apartments. The Duchess of Saxe Weimar has had all the carpeting in the Devil's Tower removed, and supplied its place with matting on account of her numerous family. They will probably remain in England till the settlement of the Belgian affairs will allow the Duke of Saxe Weimar to absent himself from the government of Luxembourg. Their Majesties, with Prince George of Cambridge, and other members of the royal family, attended divine service in St. James's chapel on Sunday. The King received the sacrament at the hands of the Bishop of London. At four o'clock their Majesties left town, and arrived in the evening at Windsor, where it is expected they will remain till the 13th instant. The cabinet ministers and great officers of state gave splendid dinners on Saturday, in honour of the royal birthday. The ladies who had sunned themselves in the smiles of royalty on Saturday at St. James's, shone with reflected light at the opera in the evening, gladdening all beholders with their soft and silvery lustre. The house was crowded, and the circle of pretence was almost a blaze of diamonds, an atmosphere of white feathers, and a sea of satin and silver tissue. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria occupied the King's box. The opera house never looked more brilliant. Tagliani was called for, and made a farewell curtsy (no!) for the season. English nobility have requested her length. On this subject it may be noticed, being asked his terms for a performance at the house of a nobleman, he fixed pounds was his fixed

On Monday the Earl and Countess of Munster, Lord's Adolphus and Augustus Fitzclarence, the Duke of Richmond, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl Grey, and the Earl of Albemarle, arrived at Windsor on a visit to their Majesties. Baron Ompteda arrived at Windsor for the purpose of having an interview with the King, and returned to London immediately afterwards. The King and Queen, with their suite, left the Castle at noon on Tuesday for Ascot-heath. The cortege consisted of ten open carriages, preceded by four of the principal foresters in splendid green uniforms. Each carriage was driven by two postillions, and followed by two grooms, all in new state liveries. The King, the Duke of Richmond, and Earl Grey, occupied the first carriage. In the second were the Queen and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, with two of her sons. The suite occupied the other carriages. At the King's stand was prepared a *dejeuné à la fourchette*, of which a numerous party of the nobility and gentry partook. On Tuesday the Landgrave of Hesse Homberg and the Princess Augusta honoured the opera with their presence. The Duchess and Prince George of Cumberland left town for Kew, and Prince Leopold dined with the Earl of Liverpool on that evening. The Duke of Devonshire (who is slightly indisposed) was not of the royal party to Ascot, but went down to Brighton.

The bazaar at Fulham, for the benefit of the Hammesmith St. Mary's charity school, under the patronage of the Duchess of Kent, was held on Friday and Saturday, and was attended with very great success.

On Wednesday Prince Leopold and Viscount Palmerston left town on a visit to their Majesties at Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Cumberland joined his family at Kew, on Thursday. The merchants of Ceylon gave a public breakfast in a vessel near the West India Docks, on Thursday, to Viscount Goderich, Mr. W. Horton, the new governor of Ceylon, and a large party of nobility and gentry. The boys of the Chelsea Military Asylum, to the number of 400, marched into town on Thursday, headed by their military band, to hear the Apollonicon, and to be treated with wine and biscuits. The Lilliputian regiment, on its march, was followed by the curiosity of many sage spectators, and there was a good deal of interest excited by their appearance. The visits to Ascot, and the visitors at Windsor Castle, have occupied the attention of the King and Queen during the week.—*Atlas*, June 5.

NECK OR NOTHING.

Certain Lords, there is good reason to believe, are endeavouring to form a party in the Upper House, of which the object should be to break up Lord Grey's Cabinet before the House of Commons shall have time to pass the Reform Bill. The attack, it is said, will be made by proposing either an address to the King, or a resolution of the House, strongly condemning the particular measure of Reform to which Ministers are pledged, and which the new House of Commons has been delegated to pass unaltered. The project is a bold one; but there is a time for all things, and the time for Boroughmongers' bullying is gone by for ever. If the Anti-Reformers of the late House of Commons had moved the previous question on Lord John Russell's motion of the famous First of March, they might perhaps—indeed they probably would—have ousted the Ministers. But the Bill "took away their breath," as it did Mr. John Smith's; they paused; they waited for some lucky chance: the country adopted the Bill; and since then, the existence of the Anti-Reformers has been a series of submissions. To show fight now, when the battle is over, appears only less silly than the roars of laughter, anticipatory of place, with which some of the "Peel and Dawson Crew" greeted Lord John Russell's development of the Bill. However, if certain Tory Lords choose to make an exhibition of themselves, that is their affair, not ours—though, to be sure, it will be nuts to the newspapers.

Our own deliberate and firm conviction is, that the House of Lords will pass the Bill, and that no attempt will be made, even by a few, to disappoint the people, whether before or after the passage of the Bill through the People's House. For the use, however, of any noble Lord, who being of a different opinion, may intend to aid in producing a different result, we offer the following pretty picture of what would be the state of England in case our expectation should be disappointed.

Lord Wharnccliffe, let us imagine, even before the Bill is in the Delegation House of Commons, moves an address to the King, praying his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers for having introduced a measure of Revolution under the name of Reform. Lord Mansfield seconds, Lord Carnarvon thirds, Lord Londonderry fourths, Lord Exeter fifths, the Duke of Newcastle sixths, and poor dear old Lord Eldon, solemnly, feelingly, with tears, sevenths the motion. The motion is carried by a majority of twenty—a very generous allowance. The King thanks the Lords for their affectionate address; but does not dismiss his Ministers. The Bill, after only seven nights' debate, on principle, details, and all, passes the House of Commons with a majority of 156. Being carried to the House of Lords Lord Wharnccliffe moves, and a majority of twenty vote, that it be read that day six months. The Ministers resign next morning.

* See "The Standard," *passim*.

TORY THEORY.

It is somewhat remarkable, that these "troublesome times" for the Tories have not elicited more talent in defence of the old system, than has been as yet displayed. They have no Burke to pour forth a torrent of eloquence, no Windham to bother their opponents with metaphysical subtleties; their 'cheval de bataille,' alas! is but Sir Richard Vyvyan—their ablest and only candid reasoner, Sir John Walsh. The main argument now insisted on by the Quarterly Reviewers, and Co., assumes, that the House of Commons never was intended to be a representation of the people, and that its principal advantage is to be found in defending the masses from themselves. This topic is to be found in a prominent situation in all anti-reform speeches (and they are few) that pretend to be ratiocinative. One of the ablest of the country papers has examined its claims to attention, and exposed its shallowness in a long article of which we regret not to be able to give more than the following.

"At the bottom of all this theory lies the old Aristocratic prejudice—that the people are mere swinish brutes, who must be horse-whipped into obedience, and dragged into order. They are considered in this theory as so many cattle, for whose welfare the herdsmen at St. Stephen's must provide. They are treated as so many babes to whose senses all that is in creation is yet new, and who must be informed and guided by these Parliamentary parents, or they will destroy themselves. We had thought, that the nonsense of some few men being the guardians of the rest of mankind, had passed into the oblivion which awaits all such nonsensical theories. But the Quarterly Review says, that 'the representative is bound to protect his constituents from delusion.' Conceive, gentle reader, that wise senator, Lord John George Lennox, busily employed in protecting the masculine minds of the men of Sussex from the delusion of their own understandings."—"We should like to know if the will of the people, the whole people, is not to be obeyed, whose will is to be obeyed? According to the theory of Sir Robert Peel, the will of the Member for Tamworth. According to that of Mr. Baring, it is the will of the member for Callington; and, according to Mr. Lockhart, it is the will of the scribbler in the Quarterly Review. If it happen, therefore, to be as it has been the will of these three, and a few more such boobies united, to change the standard of value four times within a quarter of a century as has been done, disturbing all the property of the country,—if it be their will to fleece the whole community by taxes, for the purpose of pensioning the younger sons of the nobility, and providing for their courtizans and natural children,—if it be their will, as unfortunately it is, to imprison and banish men for killing a wild bird, —if it be their will, as unhappily it is, to exact tithes with Mossical rigour, though our priests fulfil none of the offices of those of the Jews,—if it be their will to cut down people at Manchester for asking for that which the King and his Ministers now voluntarily grant. To all these things, because they are the will of Messrs. Peel, Baring, Lockhart, and Co., the whole people must patiently and quietly submit, and must not even attempt to alter or amend them, lest they should injure a human contrivance as 'worthy of admiration as is the human frame.' Can folly, can madness, go further? Yet this is the new theory of the Constitution."—*Brighton Guardian*, May 22.

LORD ALTHORP AND THE BALLOT.

In the foolish squabbles at the Northampton Election, Lord Althorp seems to have left unanswered an assertion that he had given a pledge against the Ballot. His Lordship, in his anxiety to repel the imputation of being capable of breaking a pledge, having overlooked the more serious reproach that would attach to the fact of his having made the one in question. The late Duke of York committed the folly of pledging himself against Catholic Emancipation; but in doing so, he pledged himself against a measure which he believed to be fraught with destruction to the Constitution. Lord Althorp, in pledging himself against the Ballot, would commit himself to the more serious error of pledging himself to what he believes to be beneficial. Honest Reformers among whom we must consider Lord Althorp, postpone the question of the Ballot, but do not abandon, far less renounce it. We are willing to abide by experiment. If the proposed Reform works well without secret voting, the change in the mode of taking votes is not to be urged; but, whenever the mischiefs of the old system are felt to any inconvenient degree under the new, the Ballot will be demanded and had. Let, therefore, our aristocrats, who have such horror of this expedient, refrain from the exercises of power that will compel its adoption. We have our own ideas of the issue of the experiment; but we wait the evidence that may correct or confirm our opinions.

The *Globe*, considering the propriety of allowing the right of voting for counties to tenants at will, or from year to year, holding farms of a certain annual rent, observes:

"The majority of tenants from year to year, of large farms, we believe to be independent; and the admission of those who are not independent to the franchise would lead to the speedy introduction of the Ballot more infallibly than any other expedient that could be devised—and the Ballot would make them independent also. There would be, on the very first struggle, many instances of tenants voting in opposition to the wishes of their landlords—and many instances of harsh notices to quit, consequent on those votes. Then would come

such a demand for the Ballot, as the Parliament, if it were disposed, could not resist."

This is a view which we have, from the first, taken of the probable effects of the Reform Bill, and nearly in the same words.—*Examiner*, May 22.

MR. SPRING RICE.

This gentleman was entertained at dinner in Belfast lately. After dinner, he addressed the meeting at considerable length on the all-engrossing topic. "Our opponents talk of revolution, warn the people against the measure, and tell us that it has a tendency to endanger the existence of the Crown. Was there ever one act in which the Monarch received such cordial support? Some of these new monarchy-men turn round and say, 'Your Majesty is deceived; the proposers of such measures are your enemies; don't trust them. Did he listen to the idle tale? No. He confided in his Ministers; he nobly threw himself on his people, and the general response is, 'God bless the King.' Do we imagine that the privileges of the Peers are in danger? No. It is a measure calculated to confer dignity on the order; and it must greatly inspire confidence in the Peerage, when it is considered; that many of them have come forward, expressing their readiness to surrender the right of nomination where that right is found incompatible with the true interests of Society. Do we not know that by such public spirit and generosity they acquire a new claim to our deference? Reformers have been taunted with a design of levelling the proper distinctions of society. The charge is unfounded. We have no jealousy of the dignity of rank and title. We wish to concede to Caesar the things that are Caesar's; but we wish for a right application of the constitution of our country; and the principle of that constitution should be a fair and honest representation of the people—giving to the King, the nobles, and the people a just balance in the national affairs. But it is said we seek to destroy influence. If a man of rank and station, occupying an important situation in the community, employs his influence in improving the condition of his tenantry, conferring benefits on them, and ameliorating the state of society, such a man not only is well entitled to their respect, but acquires a command over their affections; and God forbid that such an influence should be destroyed: for if you take away that influence, you take away the reward of virtue. But if instead of exercising a virtuous authority, a base and wicked right is insisted on, the sooner it is taken away the better. Another objection is the apprehension of danger to the Established Church. I am sincerely attached to the Church; being convinced, from habit, from principle, and from deep inquiry, of the sacred purity of its faith and doctrine; yet I cannot but feel somewhat indignant that a church so powerful in its own merits—that establishment so loved and venerated, should be said to be endangered unless entrenched behind Gatton or Old Sarum. I have no fears of such visionary dangers. If dangers existed, the freeholders of England would have been able to discover them; but, by their votes, they have declared that there is no danger at all."—*Spectator*, June 4.

FATAL RIOT AT CASTLE POLLARD.

We alluded to this outrage in the Postscript to our second addition last week. The examinations before the coroner's inquest have now reached us. It appears that seven men and two women were killed on the spot. One of the men, whose name is unknown, is supposed, from the sum of money found in his pockets, to have been a respectable cattle-dealer; another of the men killed was a farmer; the designations of the rest are not given. Among the deceased was a man sixty-eight years of age, and the elder of the two females was about fifty. There were eight persons severely wounded; three of them mortally. The slaughter of these unfortunate people took place on the 23rd May; the coroner sat on Tuesday the 24th, and by successive adjournments until Saturday afternoon. From the witnesses examined, it appeared that the shots were fired between six and seven on Monday evening. Three policemen first fired; one of the balls killed a man named Dignan. The policeman who shot Dignan stooped and took deliberate aim, as was supposed at a man named Conolly, who had a tent in the fair, and who was standing near Dignan; the ball grazed the head of Catherine Conolly before it struck the deceased. The other two policemen levelled in the direction of the house of a Mr. Crosbie of Castle Pollard; one of the balls killed a man named Slevin, opposite the gateway; another entered the window of the parlour where the family usually sat, but without injuring any one. About an hour before the firing commenced, there had been a riot, when stones had been thrown at the police, but no stones were thrown at the time that these men fell. Fegan, another of the men killed, was sitting quietly in a public-house of the town when the first shots were fired. He and a companion went out to see what was the matter: they were returning when the survivor perceived blood dropping from Fegan's breast, and mentioned it to him; Fegan almost immediately after dropped down dead. One of the witnesses, a Mr. McCarthy, described the police as stooping down, as he would have done when snipe-shooting, and deliberately firing at the people after the latter had begun to run away in every direction. Mr. Dease, a magistrate, was examined, chiefly with a view to prove the peaceful state of the town. Mr. Dease left the fair previous to the firing; he admitted that the number of drum-

ken people was very great. Mr. O'Neill of Ashfield, on hearing the firing, went out and expostulated with the chief of the police, and entreated him to cease, but was told to withdraw, or perhaps he might meet the same fate. Such was the substance of the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Bushe, son of the Chief Justice, and a Mr. Hamilton, were examined on behalf of the police; and their evidence went to prove, that immediately before the firing two or three stones were thrown, one of which Mr. Bushe, from the man's gestures, supposed must have hit one of the police. The Jury retired at twelve o'clock on Saturday: they deliberated for three hours, and then returned a verdict that the nine deceased persons had been killed by Sergeant Mills, Sergeant Mairs and James Todd, and that the rest, to the number of fifteen in all, Blake, the chief constable, included, were aiding and assisting. The eighteen policemen were immediately marched off to Mullingar gaol. Mr. Crampton, the Irish Solicitor-General who had attended the inquest from Tuesday to Friday, returned to Dublin on the latter day, after assuring the people that the Government would sift the affair to the bottom, and have the real offenders punished.—*Spectator, June 4.*

ARIGNA MINING COMPANY.

Among other companies (some good, many bad—some feasible, many extravagant) which the year 1824-5, fertile in bubbles, produced, was a company for working the Arigna mines in Ireland. These mines were represented to be of great richness, the quality very superior, and nothing but capital was wanted in order to convert their iron into gold. A company was formed; and, as a necessary preliminary to the intended transmutation, the mines were bought off the existing holder, a Mr. Flattery—a most appropriate name for the occupier of such an improvable property. The late Sir William Congreve was the agent in effecting the purchase; and with him were joined a Mr. Joseph and Clarke, Mr. Henry Clarke, brother of Joseph, and several others. These gentlemen bargained with Mr. Flattery, from whom they obtained the mines, for 10,000*l.*; and determined that they should be as early productive as possible, they charged the simple-witted shareholders 25,000*l.* Of this sum, 1,000*l.* dropped, as it were, by accident, into the pocket of Mr. Brogden, Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, at that time and still a very consistent enemy of all reform. This accident, though he explained it to be perfect satisfaction of his friends, yet cost Mr. Brogden his chair; for it may be observed of the House, that it is for the most part inexorable to peccadilloes real or imputed, and on that account it can better afford to pass over great crimes. Another thousand dropped into the pocket of a Mr. Bent; and the remainder was variously distributed among the worshipful the Directors of the new mining company. It is more than probable, that had the company turned out in other respects a profitable concern, the shareholders would never have bestowed a thought about the 15,000*l.* overcharged; but as, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the directors, the iron not only refused to turn into gold, but, on the contrary, threatened very hard to turn all the gold of the shareholders into iron, the latter began to cast about and to investigate the terms of the bargain which hung so heavy on their hands; and the result was the discovery of the original transfer to the directors for 10,000*l.*, and the secondary transfer to the real purchasers for 25,000*l.* The first consequence of the discovery was a great deal of clamour and crimination, a great many meetings and resolutions, and lastly, an action for the purpose of recovering for the behoof of the shareholders the sum of which they had been defrauded. Although the case was one which a Turkish Cadi could have decided with perfect justice to all parties in the space allotted to the smoking of a pipe and a half, it has occupied the superior wisdom of our courts for several years. The final hearing did not commence until Thursday last week; and as there was almost nothing to be said on either side, there were thirteen lawyers engaged, in order to make a good story of it. These gentlemen exhausted their invention and their breath by Saturday night; and the Solicitor-General having reinvigorated himself with the rest of Sunday, was on Monday, about the reply, when the Vice-Chancellor, before whom the case was tried, saved him the trouble, by at once pronouncing judgment in favour of the shareholders. The shareholders will thus have the mines for the 10,000*l.* originally paid to Mr. Flattery,—that is to say, if they should succeed, having now the law in their favour, in giving effect to the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, by obtaining that restitution which he has decreed; and the works may be now prosecuted with a prospect of a fair, if not an ample remuneration, for the capital hitherto so uselessly expended on them.—*Spectator June 4.*

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

Sir Benjamin d'Urban has suppressed the *Guiana Chronicle* for reflecting on his government. As it is of some importance to the public here to know what reliance ought to be placed on the intelligence in the Colonial newspapers, we give the article which called forth this act of extreme authority. It is as follows:—"The meetings of the Combined Court for this colony will, we understand, terminate their sittings this day; when the public will be made acquainted with what measures of economy they have, in their wisdom, thought proper to adopt, commensurate with the present unparalleled depression of prices for all our staple commodities, and consequent general and overwhelm-

ing distress. The example of the mother country will not, we trust, be lost upon our legislators. The necessity for reform of both legislative and financial abuses is certainly not less here than at home; and we hope that among those to whom the important task has been delegated of legislating for the colony, some few, at least, will be found sufficiently honest to discharge their trust with fidelity, and who, unawed by authority, uninfluenced by any petty vanity or time-serving servility, will stand forth the uncompromising champions of public rights, and declared enemies of abuses under every form, whether of encroachments on the legislative rights of the people, or of profligate expenditure of their means, or sinecure appointments, or salaries disproportioned to the present condition of the colony, verging on the very brink of general bankruptcy. These are considerations which the present awful aspect of the times calls, not only upon all legislators, but all citizens, to entertain and seriously to discuss. On their conduct on this occasion may probably depend their future safety or ruin. The politics of Europe are at this moment highly interesting; but to us, individually the politics of our own little republic are infinitely more so. What consolation will it afford to us to hear of kingdoms in the Old World, who, having broken the sceptre of despotism have only asserted their just right to free and cheap governments, if we, in this small distant settlement, continue oppressed by legislative abuses and financial extravagance, and become, in consequence, reduced to the worst of all slavery—the wretched dependence of beggary? Time was in this colony when the profit on private adventures were so liberal as to render the extravagance of public expenditure a matter of minor importance. But now when those may be deemed fortunate whose earnings suffice to meet their daily outlays, the burden of public expenditure presses hard upon the very necessities of life. Such would be the case even were the expenditure most frugal but what shall we say of an expenditure which, has gone on increasing with reckless and unfeeling indifference in inverse proportion to the general prosperity, which has been doubled within those few unfortunate years which have witnessed the decay of more than half our resources? These are the subjects to which we shortly deem it our duty to draw the attention of the public in detail, unless we find our labours unfortunately anticipated by others better qualified for the undertaking. In the mean time, we shall content ourselves with throwing out these few preliminary hints, and await the results of the last week's secret deliberations of our legislators."—*Spectator, June 4.*

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

When this Society was instituted, seven years ago, it was generally cried down; the fancy of fostering genius by a royal donation appeared to men, whether of small wit or great, preeminently ridiculous. We suppose the Society must have been sensible that it would with difficulty escape the public laugh; for certainly, none that we remember has done its ministrings more silently. We were hardly aware of its existence, until our attention was called to it by an article in the *Englishman's Magazine* for the present month; which informs us, that it is in contemplation to withdraw from the Society the thousand guineas a year from which its founders had anticipated such wonderful effects. This act of economy the writer decries, in a strain of eloquent indignation, which would have done honour to a more important subject. The Society, he informs us, gives two medals a year for the encouragement of literature; and its ten Associates share among them the thousand guineas of Royal bounty. The medals have, it seems, been bestowed on Sir Walter Scott, the author of nearly as many books as the Society has members; old George Crabbe, who published a poem called the *Village* some forty years ago; the historian of Lorenzo the Great; the author of *Thalaba*, and a few more equally unknown and unhonoured candidates for public notice. There is something extremely edifying in the Bishop of Salisbury's affixing his little "lead seal to the passport to immortality" of such men as these. In the choice of Associates, the Society seems to have proceeded safely. The names, as far as we know, are unexceptionable. Their fortunes we are content to take upon the word of the writer of the *Englishman*; and it is certainly with much pain we learn, that the pittance of one hundred guineas a year constitutes a considerable part of the income of such eminent men as Coleridge, and the others that are on the Society's most respectable list. But though we agree that no economy could well be more contemptible than that which would abridge the petty comforts of these burning and shining lights, still it may admit of a question, whether a better and more direct plan may not be devised than the feeble and complicated machinery of a royal fund for literature. The *Englishman* is exceedingly irate on the subject of pensions; and we fully sympathize with him. We have never had the good luck to enjoy any pension,—and this, perhaps, is one great cause of the sincerity of our dislike to the list; we have heard that, like many other things that appear disagreeable at a distance, it improves wonderfully on a familiar acquaintance. We do not, however, see how the abuse of pensions can be supposed to justify the abuse of pension Societies,—except on the rule, which is not a universally acknowledged one, that two blacks may make a white. Leaving the case of the Royal Associates to be settled on its own merits,—fully confiding that it will be settled satisfactorily, and certain that it

will not be injured with the present Ministry, though it might with weaker men, by being mixed up with political questions to which it bears no analogy,—we would say just one word on the often mooted question of Government encouragement of literature. We would have Government keep to its proper business. Let it give us good laws: let it take away from us oppressive imposts; we will freely quit its help, if it will quit us of its hindrance. The removal of the tax on Rags and Paper would do more for the substantial encouragement of literature, than all the societies, royal or aristocratic, just or jobbing, that have been instituted since the foundation of the empire.

[Since the above was written, we find, by a letter in this morning's *Times*, that our judgment of the liberality of Government was well founded. On the suppression of the pensions to the Associates, Mr. Coleridge's case was stated to Lord Brougham, and by Lord Brougham to Earl Grey. The consequence was an offer to the venerable poet of 200*l.*—one moiety to be paid immediately, the other half next year—as a private grant from the Treasury. Mr. Coleridge declined the grant, at the same time that he gratefully acknowledged the prompt courtesy of the offer.]

PREROGATIVE COURT—TUESDAY.

WHEELER AND BATSFORD v. ALDERSON. —The court has been occupied in the trial of this cause, which is an inquiry into the validity of the will of a Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, a descendant of Sir Isaac Newton. The deceased died in March 1830, and left personal property to the amount of 70,000*l.* She made a will in July 1822, by which about 35,000*l.* were given to Mr. H. Wheeler, the deceased's stock broker, and Mr. C. Batsford, her solicitor and drawer of the will. The will was opposed by Mr. T. D. Alderson, second cousin to the deceased, on the ground that she was of unsound mind. The witnesses deposed to extraordinary conduct on the part of the deceased, who resided at Horsleydown. She was in the habit of drinking to excess, and dressing in the most fantastical manner, wearing many coloured clothes—sometimes very valuable, and other times very bad; and of wearing diamond rings on her fingers, of the value of 1,300*l.* or 1,400*l.* She would walk in the depth of winter, and in the middle of the rain, without any bonnet or umbrella, and a small gauze handkerchief only over her neck, with her gown exceedingly low, and her petticoats very short. Her servants called her the mad Mrs. Morris. When spoke to as to the improper mode of her dress, she replied that she wished she could do without clothes. She was exceedingly fond of setting men to fight, and rewarded the conqueror. She had a strong aversion to children, and, when riding out in the carriage would say to the coachman that she would give a guinea for every little bastard he ran over. The story of her marriage with her late husband, as related by herself, was, that she went out one morning as usual, with her basket, to go to the market, and met Mr. Morris, whom she had known seven or eight days previously. He asked her if she was going to town, and she replied "Yes." On going, Mr. Morris asked her if she had ever seen a marriage, and she replied "No?" and then Mr. Morris said she should see one: that he took her into a church in Cheapside or Lombard-street, and they went up to the Communion-table. Deceased asked where the parties were; when Mr. Morris said "We are the parties; I have got the ring, and all is ready." Deceased answered, "Well, if it must be so, it must be so;" and they were married. Her relations did not know of the transaction for two months. After her husband's death she had frequently offered marriage to men—on one occasion to a waiter—declaring she was a descendant of the great Sir Isaac Newton. She had a great fear of being poisoned. She received her own dividends, and managed her own affairs. She wore a glazed cotton gown as her dress gown for three summers. She talked to the lowest characters in the streets, and in-doors paid great attention to cats and dolls, and had six wooden horses, which she had drawn. To her favourite cat, Mungo, she declared she would leave money for its support. It was said she used to behave most indecently, frequently showing her legs, &c. and admiring them, and saying that many men had fallen in love with her. She was "most ordinary" in her person. She used to drive four horses in her carriage, and on one occasion returned with six horses, each having a postillion, to whom she gave drink. She was exceedingly dirty in her person. She had no religious opinions, and paid no attention to Sunday. Sir F. Colombyne Daniel used to visit the deceased, and play the fool to her, encouraging her in all her extraordinary practices, and borrowed money of her. The deceased, on the occasion of the funeral of one of her servants, dressed in a silk gown, trimmed with white, with a white feather or flowers in her head. She liberally gave away bread on the occasion; and, on one of the witnesses refusing to take a second glass, deceased said that witness "must wet the other eye"—"they must pull their stockings up" before they went. Deceased showed all her plate, and made a complete holiday. She wore no stays, and appeared to pay no attention as to how her clothes were put on. She sometimes wore two watches, and occasionally would dance on the leads at the top of the house with her clothes nearly off, and her person exposed. While riding out in her carriage, she would hang out of the window and nod to all who passed. She was fearful of being murdered, and declared

—*Globe.*

that thieves got through a hole, which was only big enough for a cat to pass, and took her wine away.

The Court will proceed to hear arguments of counsel next Court day.

Sir JOHN NICHOL postponed the further hearing of the evidence till next court day.—*Examiner, May 22.*

PAGANINI.

Paganini's violin has brought him out of the false position in which he was placed by the attempt to take advantage of the supposed infinite gullibility of the English. Had that attempt been persisted in, no degree of talent would have saved him from the consequences of the general indignation; but the public were half disarmed by his concession; and his display last night has extinguished all feelings but those of admiration and delight. Nothing could be more complete than his triumph.

The Opera-house was crowded, and wherever we looked we saw the faces of persons distinguished in the musical world. There was a very good orchestra; and Madame Lalande, Lablache, and others, gave their assistance. After a symphony, and a song by Lablache, it came to the turn of the lion to appear. All eyes were eagerly bent to the spot of ingress; and, after some pause, the singular-looking personage, whose image is already familiar to most of our readers from descriptions and engravings, made his entrance. He shuffled in from one of the wings, made a succession of obeisances, which, though awkward, were not without a certain air of dignity; and gave the sign to the leader of the orchestra to begin the concerto,—playing occasionally a few notes, to mark the time and character of the piece. Even these few notes were struck in a way that awakened expectation; and, by the time his solo commenced, the audience was hushed in breathless expectation. The first movement of the concerto (an *allegro maestoso*) was in a fine open, Italian style; and his first solo was distinguished merely by the exceeding grace and elegance with which he played it. His object seemed to be to show how charmingly he could play without having recourse to any of the mechanical resources of which he alone is in possession. In the subsequent solo passages, he gradually displayed the wonders of his art,—so skilfully, that, when he had worked the audience into an ecstasy of admiration, they found, immediately afterwards, that what they had applauded as something incomprehensible in execution and exquisite in effect, was nothing in comparison to the wonder that followed. But this movement was far from exhausting powers of astonishing. Though his passage double stops, produced entirely by harmon notes, and as pure and ethereal as the tones of the Æolian harp—his runs of played *staccato*, and without altering direction of the bow, yet with rapidity to which the finger of F. Brenner on the pianoforte is sluggish, and his sounds sustained and swelled, his violin-bow was of endless length—it appeared that he had done all that was within the bounds of possibility, yet we found, in his subsequent efforts that we had merely entered the threshold of his prodigies. The whole of the first piece, indeed, was evidently intended as a specimen of the effects he could produce by the ordinary means, and with the help of his powers of taste and expression.

The next movement—*adagio appassionato*—from which we had formed perhaps too extravagant expectations, disappointed us. It was beautifully played, no doubt—with exquisite tone and considerable expression; but we had heard adagios that would bear comparison with it in point of playing, and that were immeasurably superior in regard to composition.

His next performance—a military sonata, executed entirely on the fourth string—was not only the most wonderful, but the most beautiful of the whole. It began with a piece of impassioned recitative, or rather *sung*, in a manner that would rival the greatest vocal efforts of the Italian stage. It was noble and heroic, in the style of the splendid declamation of *Tancredi*. It was followed by a brilliant movement; wherein, though he executed passages on one string which no other performer could accomplish on the four, he preserved the character of vocal music, so as to give the whole the effect of a dramatic scene.

His concluding piece—which consisted of variations on the air "Nel cor più non mi sento," without accompaniments by the orchestra—was an accumulation of all the miracles of his art. In some of these variations he played the air, while he added to it a rich tremolo accompaniment; and afterwards an accompaniment *pizzicato*, with the effect of a guitar. This, though the most surprising, was the least estimable part of his performance, as its chief merit consisted in *la difficulté vaincue*.

The whole of the music was the composition of the performer. It is not to be tried by the standard of Mozart or Beethoven; but it possesses much expression and effect, and though it does not show learning, certainly indicates genius.

The enthusiasm of the audience was boundless. The conclusion of every solo was received with bursts of applause; sometimes preceded by that sort of convulsive laugh which is observed to be a general expression of delight and wonder. The performer was called for the conclusion of the concert; and made acknowledgment amid deafening applause, the waving of hats and hands, and the part of the house.—*Spectator.*

THE SPECTATOR'S LIBRARY.

Mr. BURNES, a young surgeon in the service of the East India Company, has written an interesting Memoir of his Visit to the kingdom of Sind—the country lying on the Western limits of our Oriental dominions, land which, from the frequent mention of it from the days of Alexander the Great, and from its position at the mouth of the famous Indus, may be termed a classical land. It borders on Cutch, the most western province of British India, where Mr. Burnes was the resident surgeon. On occasion of the illness of one of the Ameers or governing princes of Sind, Mr. Burnes's medical aid was requested. He proceeded to Sind with a large retinue, was treated with the distinction of a grandee, and during a long visit was entertained every day at the splendid court of the Ameers with princely magnificence. The narrative was presented by the Governor of Bombay to the Literary Society, and printed at Bombay, at the Summachar press. Mr. Burnes's family have since reprinted it in this country; and though much of the information it contains is derivable from Elphinstone and Pottinger, it is still a valuable memoir, and deserves the attention of the English reader.

After describing his journey through this imperfectly known land, and his magnificent reception at the capital, Mr. Burnes gives an amusing description of his medical treatment. Mourad Ali, his patient, is one of the reigning princes. The government of Sind is unique: a late prince admitted his three brothers to equal authority with himself—two of these survived, and, in conjunction with the heirs of their brother, they carry on a family government, the union of which is so strict that they never separate, when one is ill, they all stay together, and never go out till the recovery of the patient—when one goes a hunting, they all hold together it would be treason for any one to linger behind. The value of the health of one of the party to all the rest may therefore be well conceived.

"In the afternoon of the same day, I was again summoned to the presence of the Ameers; when I saw them privately, and without state or parade. They were dressed nearly in the same manner as in the morning, but without cummerbunds and arms, and had very few attendants. Their conversation was extremely conciliatory, and referred chiefly to the subject which interested them most, the illness of Mourad Ali. His Highness had been suffering for five months; and I learned that they had not sent for me until all the native practitioners had given up hopes of curing his disease, and until he himself had despaired of his recovery. His brothers, Futeh and Ghoolam Ali, had died of, or rather perhaps with, complaints of a similar nature, which seem to be hereditary in the family; and he himself had gone so far as to make his will, settle his property, and prepare long written advices for his children. Under these circumstances, the anxiety of Mourad Ali and all connected with him for the restoration of his health, will be readily understood, as well as their subsequent satisfaction.

"No time was of course lost in at once entering on the cure; but I encountered some difficulty at first in overcoming the habitual distrust of the Ameers to try medicine from the hands of a stranger; and prescriptions, according to the Beloch rule, which requires the physician to swallow one pill before he administers another. Mourad Ali positively refused to take any remedy without this previous ceremony; and as my complaisance could not bring me to inflict on myself the nauseous dose more than twice, an unfortunate attendant was selected as the subject of experiment, and underwent, without mercy or necessity, such a course of continued sweating and purgation as must have left on his mind and body any thing but a favourable impression of the European mode of practising physic. Latterly, when I became more intimate with the Ameers, the custom was dispensed with; though they took care to intimate to me that their doing so was the highest compliment they could have paid me, and even made so much of the matter, as to direct their envoy to bring it to the notice of the Governor of Bombay, as an extraordinary proof of their confidence and friendship for the British.

"By a rigid attention to diet and constitutional treatment, together with the application of the most simple dressings to the disease itself, all dangerous symptoms disappeared by the 20th of November, that is, ten days after my arrival at Hyderabad. I will confess that I was myself taken by surprise; and it is hardly possible to describe the gratification and gratitude of the Ameers, when I announced to Mourad Ali the propriety of his resuming with moderation his usual pursuits. The illness of one confines the whole family; and none of them, therefore, had breathed fresh air outside the fortress for many months. Preparations were immediately made for a hunting excursion, to which they all proceeded, and I was also invited. The Ameer suffered no inconvenience for some weeks from his disorder; while a dread of the consequences prevented his neglecting the regimen prescribed. But when this ceased, he was guilty of some acts of imprudence and excess, which brought on a relapse, but did not much retard his general recovery.

"The suddenness of a cure so unexpected, and which was to be attributed, in a great measure, to the removal of the irritating substances formerly applied, impressed the Ameers with the idea that there were no bounds to my skill in my profession; and some fortuitous circumstances contributed to strengthen the delusion. I administered a small quantity of medicine to Mourad Ali; who, after the same dose had been administered to a second attendant I have mentioned, was positively assured by me

what would be the exact effect upon himself. I saw at once that this was in their estimation a grand test of my knowledge; and it was one certainly which perplexed me considerably. Having no alternative, however, I boldly hazarded a guess, which the event, luckily for my reputation, proved correct; and this circumstance, trifling as it may seem, excited so much the attention of the Ameers that they alluded to it often afterwards.

"But to nothing, in this respect, was I more indebted than to the sulphate of quinine; a remedy hitherto perfectly unknown in Sind, and the effect of which, as it scarcely ever fails in stopping the intermittent fevers of natives, I could generally foretell with a degree of precision that astonished them. By means of this valuable medicine, I was enabled, shortly after my arrival, to cure, in two days, a favourite child of the prime minister, who had been suffering from fever for months together, with several other persons in the immediate service of the Ameers; and I would no doubt have gone on to raise my character higher, had not their Highness, the moment they discovered the effect of the quinine, seized the phial which contained it, without ceremony, and ordered it to be sealed and locked up for their own proper use at a future period. Even afterwards, when I myself fell sick, no solicitations could induce them to part with a single grain, though I was dangerously ill; and when, at my departure, I made a request for the bottle in exchange for another, as it was one which belonged to a valuable medicine-chest, the proposal was at once rejected, evidently from an idea that it might share with its contents some supposed talismanic virtue."

The Ameers appear to have been much pleased with Mr. Burnes, who is evidently an intelligent and amiable person. He told them many things of his native land, of the Feringees in general, which surprised and amused them. On one occasion only did he raise a frown upon their mighty brows,—he unfolded a map of their own kingdom, pointed out the roads, and showed them he could find his way through it without asking a single question; and then putting the palm of his hand upon Sind, he compared it with the vast extent "of our great and glorious empire in the East." The Ameers were chagrined, and afterwards could not conceal their vexation that "the Feringees know every thing."

The difficulty of making converts to Christianity among the Pagans, may be partly understood by a question put to Mr. Burnes by one of the Ameers of Sind,—"Are you one of the Christians who pay adoration to the hoofs of the ass which carried Christ into Jerusalem, and which we understand are still preserved in a house of religious worship in Europe?" They know nothing of the distinction between Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants; and the zealous evangelist who would in their faces have denounced such idolatry as the preservation of relics, would have gained little to the cause.

The passion of the Ameers is for jewels, in which they invest their immense wealth; and swords, in the blades of which they are very curious. Mr. Burnes had in his hands a plain unornamented blade, which had cost half a lac of rupes. They value them for age and the fineness of the steel of which they judge by the temper and the watering. They have swords of the remotest antiquity, many of which have been the favourite weapons of the greatest men of the East,—such as Shah Abbas the Great and Nadir Shah. One of the Princes presented a sword to Mr. Burnes, with the date 1192 (A. D. 1708), valued at upwards of 250l. These blades are all inscribed with letters of gold, containing verses from the Koran, and stanzas by the owner; and on the blade given to Mr. Burnes were six lines written by the Prince himself. They had not learned to esteem English cutlery, and had never heard of a sword from Britain of any price.

It struck the Ameers as a strange anomaly, that the East India Company should produce nothing to the kingdom at home. "What!" they exclaimed, "five mighty empires and no revenue!" Mr. Burnes explained the fact, in a way, complimentary to the Company, by saying that they were working for posterity. The Company's government may be mild, but we never heard that they were so careful of the posterity of the Hindoo ryots.

SIR ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE is a traveller in whose company we have made some very pleasant and instructive imaginary voyages. His *Winter in Lapland* and his *Travels to the North Cape*, are books from which we derived, to say the least, great amusement. They contain new and strange views of an amiable and worthy people living in an extraordinary climate, surrounded by extraordinary productions, and who were by no means well known to the rest of the world. Sir Arthur's style suited the subject—it was sprightly without affectation, picturesque without effort or pretension; and though his works did not aim at science, the author is not deficient in general knowledge, and in all social matters is exceedingly well instructed. The *Sketches in Spain and Morocco* are of lighter materials, as no doubt their name is intended to convey: the author staid but a short time in either country, and of course was not able in his observations to go much deeper than the surface. The surface, however, is here depicted in its true colours, with all the variety of its hues, its inequalities, and excrescences. Sir Arthur is an artist both with pen and pencil; and we know no traveller whose descriptions are so little laboured, so elegant, and at the same time forcible.

The author, one morning in July, threw his portmanteau into a hackney coach, and drove to the Tower, where he embarked on a steam

boat—neither for Calais nor Ostend, but for Cadiz and Gibraltar. He then crossed the Straits, and left Europe for Africa—not in a steam-boat; though if the French drive out the Moors, and establish themselves in Tangier as well as Algiers, we may expect to cross from Gibraltar to the opposite coast at the same expense of time and money that it now costs to traverse the straits of Dover; we shall be able to leave Europe for Africa in our carriages, as is now done on the deck of the Calais packet. Landing at Tangier, our traveller pursued his route to Tetuan, and successively visited some of the principal places of Morocco—visited to his cost its grandees and princes—was robbed by the Moors, and plundered of all that remained by the Jews. The princes, under the pretence of making a present, exacted tenfold the value in return, either for themselves or their servants. A Christian cannot look at a Moor without paying for it; and the Jews, who are a numerous race in Morocco, and live partly reviled and partly privileged, maintain their national character in all its force. Sir Arthur communicates to us no desire to follow his example and travel in Barbary. As Christian, the traveller is spurned; his life is, as indeed is human life in general, considered as a matter of perfect insignificance; hospitality is unknown; a Moor would esteem his house defiled for ever by the presence of a Christian; and, were it not so, its accommodation is of the lowest description, and would hardly repay the trouble of crossing the threshold. To prepare for travelling, is like preparing for a campaign, with tent, arms, and guards. The climate is torrid, the soil is arid, and the country but poor either in productions or beauty; and though nothing is had and nothing is to be obtained, still it is not possible to approach the dwelling of the barbarian lord without paying dearly for the disadvantage. The objects of interest are the different and remarkable races of men, the Moor, the Arab, the Jew, and the African of the interior,—their manners and ideas so alien from those of Europe, and the institutions and buildings and cities which have grown up and accommodated themselves to the singular habits of the various classes of people who have given rise to them.

The following sketch of the nuisances of Tangier will show the contrast between the external of a European and a Barbary city.

"In such a miserable place as Tangier, it might naturally be supposed that the most profound silence and tranquillity would reign during the night;—quite the reverse; and a stranger, on his arrival, does not find it an easy matter to close his eyes, so incessant is the noise echoed through all parts. This is owing to the military patrol, who are stationed in different parts, and perambulate the town throughout the night, calling out the watch word; which, being repeated by the next, circulates in an instant through the whole of the place, and is repeated about every five minutes during dark. In vain the poor stranger tries to close his eyes, and, turning from side to side, wonders at the cause of the savage cries that he hears thus echoed. Through many a weary hour is he constrained to bear this uproar, when, towards dawn, the wretches who have been murdering his repose slink away, and for an instant his weary eyelids are closed by sleep. I say for an instant, for the cries of the night patrol have scarcely died away, when he is suddenly aroused by a loud sepulchral voice, whose unearthly tones appear to his drowsy senses to descend from the air: this is the muedden or crier, who, from the top of the mosque, calls out to the true believer to shake off sleep and repair to prayers. It is the universal custom in Morocco, the use of bells being unknown both in Barbary, and I believe, in other parts of the world where the Mahometan religion is professed. According to its rules, every Mussulman must repeat his prayers five times during the day; and this injunction by no means adds to the repose of the inmates of the consular house, from its immediate vicinity to the great mosque.

"Every morning, when it is still almost dark, the muedden ascends the tower or minaret, and begins to exclaim from the top with a loud stentorian voice, in order to wake and give notice to the inhabitants. Having ceased for a short time, he recommences, continuing his exhortation or prayer for nearly half an hour, while the people are dressing and preparing themselves for the mosque. A third time he commences; when they repair to the mosque, and the first prayers are repeated, it being now dawn. The second prayers, which are announced in a similar manner, take place at twelve o'clock. The third time the muedden cries is nearly two o'clock; the fourth time, at gun-fire or sunset; the fifth and last prayers being announced at the close of day, and when the last gleam of light has disappeared on the horizon.

"From the foregoing circumstances it will be easily conceived, that however agreeable and quiet Tangier may be during the day, it is not so during the hours when one feels most inclined to repose. A powerful addition to these miseries might well be enumerated in the never-failing lungs of one of those personages whom the besotted ignorance of the people dignifies by the name of Saints, and who is one of the curiosities of Tangier. This holy man, who is easily recognized by his uncovered head, his filthy raiment, and a long staff, with the aid of which he slowly perambulates the streets, is distinguishable from other saints by a loud peculiar bellowing, which is so strange and incessant as to induce some to suppose that it is the howling of an evil spirit which by some means or other has got possession of the good old man's inside. At cock-crow his daily roarings commence usually stationing himself at the door of the fondal or caravansery, which is a

short distance above the English house. The utmost respect and obedience are paid by the Moors to this old madman, who acts in some respects with considerable method and forethought. Every market day he makes his appearance in sôk, provided with a capacious basket, which he fills at the different stalls with whatever pleases his fancy best, and for which payment is never demanded. It is amusing enough to see how well the holy man forages for himself: from one he takes a piece of meat, from another bread, from a third vegetables; until at last, having got sufficient to stop the throat of his noisy companion within him, he makes a quiet and orderly retreat.

"The nightly police or watch at Tangier, barbarous as it may be, is greatly superior to what exist in Spain? where indeed the towns are generally destitute of any protection whatever after nightfall. In point of vigilance, the watch at Tangier far exceeds that even in our own country; and their never-tiring throats would afford a good example to the sleepy cries of the London watchmen. The former consists of the captain of the watch armed with a gun, and several followers provided with long poles, who keep silently patrolling the town, while the stationary posts keep up a constant communication by means of their voices in the manner before mentioned. In imitation of Gibraltar—Tangier being considered a garrison town, and that too a pretty strong one, by the Moors—laughable as it seems, no one can appear in the streets, after dark, without a lantern, under punishment of being sent to the castle, and receiving some strokes of the bastinado the next day. It is not an easy thing to get out of the way of these people, who, with naked feet and noiseless steps, go poking their way in the dark through the narrow streets; and more than once I have been pounced upon when without a lantern, having had the good luck, however, to escape the usual consequences. This patrol, as it proceeds through the different streets, examines every shop-door; and if any one is found unfastened, the proprietor is liable to the bastinado, the Moors thinking, with reason, that the person who holds out temptations in this manner to commit crime is as deserving of punishment as the thief. Owing to this vigilance, and the arm of justice, which does not temporize with its victims as in other countries, robberies are rarely committed.

Justice or injustice is at least summary, as in other Mahometan towns, and is administered with no useless ceremony.

"The law is administered with little form: the judge hears the different causes and suits frequently in the open street, and sitting, probably, at the door of some shop, where the respective parties plead their own causes before him; and the point in dispute is at once decided in a manner rather more expeditious than in our Court of Chancery, and as summarily as a country bench of magistrates disposes of a question of rates or a settlement case. Matters, however, are often left to be determined by arbitration. The usual punishment is the bastinado; which is so sparingly administered upon all ranks and orders, that it may be considered indeed the birthright of a Moor. Arising out of this little instrument, three general divisions or classes of society exist in Morocco, as I have heard it observed,—first, the sultan; secondly, those who beat; and, lastly, those who are beaten; the latter class always living in hopes to advance in life, and change places with the one immediately above them—a pithy arrangement, but very significant of the people and country.

"Beheading prevails in cases of criminal delinquency; and in this operation the Moors are as expert as their other Mahometan brethren. The sufferer being thrown on his back on the ground, his legs and arms are held steady, while the operator, by means of a long sharp knife, removes the head, with a quickness and dexterity attained by practice alone: when in the hands of a novice, some hacking, as I have been told, naturally occurs. Decapitation, indeed, is so usual in Morocco, that it is thought little of; and a body is shortened with as much unconcern and ease as an Englishman slices off the head of a turnip. In many countries men's heads are their own; in this they belong to the Sultan, before whom every Moor, proud and haughty as he may appear, crouches with the most abject slavery, in token of his being master of his life, and every thing he possesses.

"The punishment of tossing is thus quaintly described in an old work on Morocco: 'The person whom the Emperor orders to be thus punished is seized upon by three or four strong negroes, who, taking hold of his hands, throw him up with all their strength, and at the same time turning him round, pitch him down head foremost; at which they are so dexterous by long use, that they can either break his neck the first toss, dislocate a shoulder, or let him fall with less hurt. All this time, the person that is tossed must not stir a limb while the Emperor is in sight, under penalty of being tossed again, but is forced to lie as if he was dead.'

A very peculiar race of Jews exists in Morocco, whose descent has puzzled the most learned Rabbis, and given rise to the most absurd genealogies: they are a tribe of Jewish mountaineers,—the description of them forms one of the most interesting passages in these sketches. The following passages embrace an account of them, along with a sketch of the Jews of Barbary in general.

"The Jews of Tetuan live, as they do in most of the other towns of Morocco, separate from the Moors; the Jewish town being divided from the Moorish by gates which are closed at a certain hour at night, and all

communication between one and the other prevented. In going from the Moorish quarter into that of the Jewish, a most striking difference is visible in the appearance both of the buildings and also the people, and the change is almost as great as crossing from Gibraltar to Barbary. In the Moorish town, the streets are winding and irregular, and the usual inactivity prevails which pervades every thing Mahometan: in the Jewish, the streets are lofty, narrow, and regular, intersecting each other at right angles, and would vie with those of Lisbon in filth; while the crowd is extraordinary; and one would think, from the bustle that prevails, and the eagerness displayed on every countenance, that it was the emporium of commerce of the whole world.

"The Jews of Barbary—at least those who inhabit the towns—are in a situation of the most lamentable debasement and ignorance; and in witnessing the uniform oppression, contempt, and persecution to which this unfortunate race is subject under the hands of their cruel task-masters, one cannot help contrasting their once powerful condition with their present humiliated state. Tyrannical and severe, however, as is the yoke under which their necks are bowed, it is admirable to observe their cheerfulness and patience under all circumstances: and when it is considered how powerful they are in numbers, and how far superior to the Moors in reason and intelligence, one must perceive in their passive submission the restraining hand of that great Power which first scattered them abroad, and will at the appointed season again collect his chosen people.

"The Jews who are found at the present day in every town of Morocco are the descendants of those who first took refuge in the country when driven out of Spain by the bigoted zeal of the victorious Ferdinand; and who, in expelling the polished Moor and the ingenious Israelite, paved the way for the miserable state of ignorance, poverty, and decline into which Spain has ever since been gradually sinking.

"What has become of the Andalusian Moor? Where is the Spaniard of former ages? Both races have passed away, and in their descendants scarcely a trace remains of a once powerful, generous, high-minded people. The Jew alone remains unaltered; and, in exchanging the shores of Spain for those of Barbary, he has only fallen into the hands of a more tyrannical master. It is indeed curious to observe, in accordance with the old remark, how completely the Jew remains the Jew in every part of the globe. What successful efforts does this extraordinary race make against the oppression of a whole world! and how—assailed as they are on all sides by persecution, malice and tyranny—by ingeniously bending to their enemies, do they succeed, in the end, in turning the tables upon them, and in becoming, in point of fact, their masters! This is more particularly observable in Morocco, where, in spite of injury, contempt, cruelty, and the most ignominious treatment, they succeed, by their unwearied assiduity, compliance, and adroitness, in obtaining an ascendancy over the haughty, bigoted, and persecuting Moor himself.

From their wretched appearance and the degraded state of slavery in which they exist, one would little suppose them to be so necessary to the very existence of the Moors as they are; yet such is the case; and this indolent, cruel and helpless race could no more dispense with the aid and assistance of the Jew, than the Arab could with the services of the camel. Beaten, taunted, unprotected by the laws, a by-word of reproach and contempt, with the hand of every urchin lifted against them without daring even to complain, it is the Jew, nevertheless, that does every thing, and the whole commerce of the country is carried on through his means. To the European consuls the assistance of a Jew is indispensable, both in diplomatic affairs and in every kind of business. Even the Sultan himself cannot do without Jews, and their services are requisite in a variety of ways connected with the highest offices. In short, the Jew of Morocco, albeit as his state is, has succeeded by his address in ruling the Moor himself.

"The costume of the Barbary Jews is very different from that of the Mahometan. On their heads, which like the Moors', are kept shaved, they are obliged to wear a small black skull-cap, which distinguishes them at once from the Moors. Their dress consists generally of a long, loose black robe with sleeves, with a white, close-plaited under vest; loose short white linen drawers; and a broad silk woven sash tied loosely round their waists. Their legs are bare like the Mahometans, wearing merely a pair of slippers, the colour of which must be black, as a further distinguishing mark. The youths are frequently dressed in a garment of bluish-gray or orange-coloured cotton-stuff. With these exceptions, the Jewish costume is black, and, though sombre in appearance, has a neat and rich aspect; particularly on the sabbaths and other occasions, when their dress is often of black velvet, on which is worn obliquely over one shoulder a kind of sash of fine cloth, or of the same manufacture as the hayk. The dress of the working Jews and poorer classes is a common brown jelliba with a hood; but this they are not allowed to wear up, to distinguish them from the Moors.

"When passing the mosques, they are obliged to take off their slippers and proceed barefoot, and in the Moorish quarters are sometimes not allowed to wear any slippers at all. They are not permitted to ride on horseback, or to appear in a European dress, except by licence of the Sultan. The whole of the Barbary Jews are very subject to complaints of the eyes; the latter of which are almost always sore and weak, which is not the case

with Moors, although blindness is common: the occasion of this may be from their being so crowded together, and from the generally filthy state they live in.

"Besides the Jews who inhabit the towns, and are the descendants of those who have emigrated from Spain, there are others in Barbary whose lot is far happier and freer than that of their enslaved brethren: these are the Jews who are scattered among the lofty mountains of the Atlas chain, and who, associating in friendly brotherhood with the wild tribes of those regions, receive from them protection in return for the many benefits which their talents and ingenuity confer upon them. These people are very interesting not only from the mutual compact which is kept up between them and the Brebers or Schillahs, their defenders, with whom they have lived from time immemorial, but from the obscurity which attends their origin and the very little that is known of them. Buried among the wild retreats of this elevated chain, and living with a savage race among whom no European or even Moor dare venture to set foot, it is not to be wondered at that our information relating to both these races should be so scanty.

"The following is the only account I was able to collect concerning them. The Jews are scattered in various parts of the Atlas mountains, and living not separately, but together with the different tribes of the Schillahs or Brebers, with whom they are on the most friendly terms. Each Jew makes choice of a Schillah as a protector for himself and family, to whom he is ever after attached by the ties of friendship and mutual obligation. Should the Jew receive any affront or injury, which is not often the case, it is severely resented by his guardian; and instances have occurred in which several lives have been lost in avenging an injury done to his protégé. In cases of this kind, the Jew is not allowed to take notice of the wrong done to him; but must remain passive, and leave the affair in the hands of the Schillah, his protector.

"The condition of these Jews, who live along with the Schillahs in tents or conical shaped straw huts, is far superior to that of their miserable brethren of the towns, being well treated, and enjoying a considerable degree of freedom; and, like their masters, are secured from taxes, tribute, and the oppression of the Moors, by the inaccessible nature of the country they inhabit. It may easily be conceived that mutual necessity was the origin of this kind of alliance, which proves so servicable to both parties.

"The Jew—who, wherever you find him, is a kind of itinerant merchant, and his acquaintance with a variety of useful arts—proves here of the greatest utility to his patron, by exercising the trades of shoemaker, tailor, farrier, saddler, maker of bridles and accoutrements, besides a thousand other things of which the savage Breber would have no idea. Many of them, by the above means, become rich, and enjoy what their industry and ingenuity have procured in much greater security than the Jews who are under the dominion of the Sultan. Instead of being debarred, like the latter, from the use of the horse, they are as expert in the management of this animal and firing at full speed as the Schillahs themselves. When the tribe is at war, and proceeds upon any expedition, each Jew accompanies his protector, and gives his assistance; and when the Schillah has any business of importance to execute, he either takes his Jew along with him or sends him as his substitute. There is no distinction in respect to dress between them, with the exception of the black cap, which alone distinguishes the Jew: the women also wear the hayk. The men are described as superior in their appearance to the Jews of the towns, and as being a remarkably stout well-made race; which may easily be conceived from their happier state, and the greater degree of freedom that they enjoy; while the Schillahs, under whose charge they thus happily live, are represented, although Mahometans, as being far less bigoted than the Moors, whom they despise, and against whom they always entertain, as it were, a natural kind of antipathy.

The schoolmaster is indeed abroad in Morocco! This is a prep at a Moorish school.

"Among the things that may be deemed worth looking or peeping at—which latter, indeed, is the most you are able to do, in regard to almost every thing that attracts your notice, from the suspicious jealousy of the people—is a Moorish school. This is a small confined place without windows, and receiving just sufficient light through the door alone. The master squats on the ground, in the usual manner of the country, and is surrounded by his boys, each holding a thin piece of board, on which is pasted a paper, containing, in writing, the lesson the master is reading, which is generally from the Koran; this is repeated after him by all present, creating an uproar which is laughable enough. They do not like to be observed by a Christian; and should you stop at the door in passing, even for a few seconds, the business will be suspended, and a general cry is made of—'Off! off!' which they express by the Spanish word *anda*. If you are backward in taking the hint, these little urchins, with the master at their head, will commence a volley upon you with their slippers, which are ranged on the threshold of the door."

The character of the female beauty in the various countries through which he travels, is a favourite subject of comment with Sir Arthur. By classing together the following short passages, we get an opportunity of comparing the Moorish, Andalusian, and English belle; and no three objects can form with each other a greater contrast. To these we shall add the magnificent description of the Jewesses of Barbary

THE ANDALUSIAN BELLE.

"That there is a very considerable difference in the appearance of the female sex in the Northern and Southern parts of Spain, has been remarked by most travellers. I do not know whence the Andalusian beauties—fair ones I cannot call them—have derived that warm tint and coalblack expression of eye, which so strongly characterize them. Many have imagined that it has been occasioned by the Moorish blood in their veins, and their features certainly are often decidedly Moorish; but, at the same time, they are darker in their complexion than the Moorish women even of the present day, who certainly are not lighter than the old Moors of Spain. However this may be, the women of Andalusia, deep brunettes as they are, are as superior to the females of other parts of Spain as those of Cadiz shine above all the rest. The belle of the latter city is remarkable not only for her dress, and the taste with which every part of it is made, but for the way in which it is put on; and whether you look at the disposition of her mantilla, or the rest of her attire, every thing sits well and looks well. She is distinguished, as Spanish women in general are, by that peculiar neatness of her feet which the French comprehend in the term *bien chaussée*, and which, from the care and attention bestowed upon them, always look well, though the plump and fleshy swelling roundness of her foot, which is considered a beauty in Spain, would probably not be esteemed so with us; while her legs and ankles, also, though well-turned, display rather too much muscular power to come within our ideas of grace.

"A Cadiz lady would, however, be considered everywhere as a remarkably well-made person, not only from the beauty of her waist, but her general *tournure*; while her swelling bosom and finely-rounded limbs contrast very agreeably with those sharp, angular points which one is so apt to come in contact with in our country, resulting from coldness of climate, constitution, or other causes.

"An Andalusian lady never looks so well as at mass; and nowhere does she look so bewitching. How can one regard her without emotion, when, attired wholly in black, and enveloped in her graceful mantilla, she advances up the aisle, and, kneeling down on the cold marble, offers up her silent adorations with mingled fervour and simplicity, her dark eye flashing through the rich fringe of her head-dress? How far more interesting, and how superior does she then appear to a belle of other countries, who, put together in the height of the mode, repairs to her well-situated pew in the gallery of some fashionable Sunday exhibition, called a chapel, as she would to her box at the opera, and, instead of raising her eyes to an object above, casts them down upon an unworthy one below, while she freely subjects her person to the welcome gaze of empty beaux or powdered footmen, a spectacle of fashion and folly!"

THE MOORISH BEAUTY.

"The Moorish ideas of female beauty differ from our English notions on that point in one considerable respect. With us a slender waist and graceful figure add very greatly to other personal charms; and fat people, though much respected, are not much admired. This is the very antipodes of Moorish criterion. A really handsome woman ought not to be able to walk, corpulence and comeliness being synonymous, and the extreme of the one being considered the height of the other. A woman of a ton weight is, in the opinion of a Moor, a morsel fit for the Sultan; and instead of the waspish proportion of a modern waist, which is laced in as tightly as the stomach, liver, and other superfluous parts will allow, a Moorish shape.

"If shape that can be called such shape hath none," is considered, in the opinion of these sensual connoisseurs, as nearly approaching to perfection when it resembles, or rather exceeds the circumference of a butt, pipe, or any other large measure. In order to attain to this degree of excellence, the Moorish ladies are at no inconsiderable pains to fatten themselves up so as to afford a substantial feast to their lords and Masters. To accomplish this, they eat large quantities of kouskouson, in itself very nourishing; and whose fattening qualities are increased by the introduction of a small yellow grain, or seed called *hoiba* (trigonella), used also in making bread.

"Among the beauties of the respective harems of the Sultan at Fez, Mequinez, Morocco, and other parts, there are some, I have been informed, of very surprising dimensions. These are no less prized than they would be in England to fill the interior of a travelling caravan. Fortunately for the whim and caprice of mankind, the standard of beauty is not fixed, and that by which it is estimated in Morocco is doubtless considered the correct one."

THE JEWESS OF MOROCCO.

"The Moorish festival was closely followed by one peculiar to the Jewish nation and intended to commemorate the sojourn of that people in tents in the wilderness, which is kept by them for the space of eight days. During the whole of this period, no Jew ought to sleep in his habitation, but should take up his abode in the open air, or nearly so; the only cover allowed during this period being what is afforded by a kind of hut composed of canes or reeds erected for this purpose during this festival, in the court-yard of every house. These, arising from the interior of the habitations present a singular appearance, the lofty tops of the canes while fresh and green, contrasting with the brilliant white of the town in general. Among the wealthier Jews, the interior of the house is prettily ornamented, each room being thickly interwoven with shrubs, evergreens, and flowers, producing a cool and pretty effect. The females of the family, during this festival, receive the visits of their friends in their best robes decorated with their finest ornaments.

"In no part of the world, perhaps are more beautiful women to be seen than among the Jewesses at Tangier. Their complexions are generally rather dark, but not swarthy, and mixed frequently with the most beautiful and inviting red possible: their eyes are brilliant, black, and sparkling and if to the above be added a fine contour of countenance, and hair like shining jet, it will be seen that this place, miserable as it is, is not entirely destitute of objects of attraction. The Iron claw of despotism, however different may be the case with regard to the other sex, has passed lightly over the countenances of these captivating females, for who would imagine, on looking at them, that they were the daughters of slaves? of slaves as degraded and persecuted as in any part of the globe subject to the tyranny of man?"

"The costume of the Barbary Jewesses, and particularly that which is worn on Sabbaths and festivals, is splendid in the highest degree and the effect is remarkably rich, dignified, and becoming. Their robes which fold over and are girt round by a silk sash worked in gold, are usually of superfine scarlet or dark-green cloth richly embroidered in gold at the bosom, as also at the corners, which are likewise worked in crimson silk on the reverse side. On holidays they wear splendid earrings, and a magnificent tiara of pearls, emeralds, and other precious stones with numerous rings on their fingers, of considerable value; the trinkets that are then worn by the young Jewess of the middle classes amount frequently in value to more than a hundred pounds."

The account of Spain produces on the reader precisely the same impression as the book of the young American, the *Year*, which we lately noticed. The country is in the lowest state of wretchedness and degradation, and as low as a bad government can bring any fine people. There is a large mass of the population, however, whom a bad government can hardly touch, a Spaniard he is happy if he can procure his cigarro, a bunch of grapes, and a crust of bread and as these, in ordinary seasons, are within his reach, how can the follies or the crimes of despotism affect him? Idleness is the Spaniard's luxury, almost his necessity. If he can get the slender fare above named, and in the land where the cigar is of paper, the grape as common as our crabapples, and where whole plains of wheat rot on the ground because there are no marts to pay for the gathering, the Spaniard may easily procure his frugal abundance,—he can defy the tax-gatherer and the Government.—*Spectator*, May 21.

MISCELLANEA.

LIEUTENANT HUNGATE.—Amongst the causes set down for trial at York Assizes, were several ejections brought by Lieutenant Hungate, R. N., to try his title to estates in Yorkshire, of the value of 30,000*l.* per annum, to which it appears highly probable he is heir-at-law. Lieutenant Hungate's father was the son of an excise officer, and went to sea in early life. He died in Martinique leaving an only son, the present Lieutenant Hungate, who, when he came to this country, did not know he had any relations living. Happening to see in *The Chelmsford Chronicle*, about eight years ago, the death of Mrs. Mary Hungate, it led him to make inquiries respecting his family, the result of which, to the present time, has been the discovery of strong evidence of his being the rightful heir of the large estates he now seeks to recover.

PULPIT SCURRIILITY.—A vernon has been published in the *Preacher*, as delivered by a Rev. Mr. McNeile, on behalf of the Reformation Society; in the course of which that gentleman uttered the following words:

"I must not hold my tongue against one of the most awful, one of the most fearful affronts that was ever put, in the history of man, upon the morals of a Christian nation. My dear brethren, may I not say, must I not say, can I answer for myself before God if I say it not in connexion with such a portion of Scripture as this? I hold that we, as a righteous nation ought to rise in indignation against it; I hold that the church in this nation should protest against it; I hold that the bishops in the church, if they have a seat in the House of Peers, ought to bring before the public—to bring into public notice the putting into the Gazette—the putting into honourable dignity of station—what shall I say?—children that are the fruit of fornication—that are the fruit of ungodliness in the land!"

The sermon has excited a very general feeling of disgust among all classes of the community; and has called forth many comments, none of which pretend to vindicate it from censure. We may advert to the subject more at length in our next number.

THE effect produced by Paganini on those who could not appreciate the mechanical difficulties he conquered, or enter, with a whole spirit, into the beauties of the science he expounded, was curious. It was a rush of undefined feelings—a flutter of the nerves—a sudden emotion terminating in laughter; or, it might be, a sensation of faintness. How he procured such a complete influence over the mind, was, of course, a mystery to the non-musical visitor.

SIR EDWARD COBRINGTON.—The gallant Admiral, at his late visit to Paris, received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

VOTERS UNDER THE BILL.—Lord Melbourne has sent a circular to the overseers of parishes to be affected by the Bill, desiring them to return as soon as possible a list of all persons rated to the poor-rate at 10*l.* upwards.

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